

NEVER GIVE ANY
DETAILS TO THE POLICE
UNLESS YOU ARE:

- SUSPECTED OF A CRIME
 - SUSPECTED OF WITNESSING A CRIME
 - ARRESTED (POLICE MUST BE CLEAR WHY YOU ARE BEING ARRESTED)
- } POLICE MUST TELL YOU THE NATURE OF THE CRIME

ONLY EVER GIVE YOUR

- NAME
- ADDRESS
- DATE OF BIRTH
- PLACE OF BIRTH
- NATIONALITY

THEN "NO COMMENT!"

NEVER GIVE
SOMEONE ELSE'S
DETAILS FOR

ANY REASON!!!

*AND NEVER PLEAD GUILTY!!

★ DEMANDS ★

- 1) MAINTAINED FREEDOM OF ACCESS TO THE BUILDING, ON THE TERMS OF THE OCCUPANTS.
- 2) THE HETHERINGTON RESEARCH CLUB TO BE RETURNED TO DEMOCRATIC CONTROL BY STUDENTS & STAFF, WITH THE RETURN OF THE BLOCK GRANT. ALL THOSE WHO LOST THEIR JOBS AS A RESULT OF THE CLOSURE SHOULD BE OFFERED THEIR JOBS BACK.
- 3) ANTON MUSCATELLI SHOULD CONDEMN THE CUTS AND STUDENT FEES, AND TAKE THE AVERAGE WAGE OF UNIVERSITY STAFF, OR RESIGN.
- 4) NO CUTS AT GLASGOW UNIVERSITY. WE DEMAND NO JOB CUTS, NO COURSE CUTS, NO CUTS TO STUDENT SERVICES, NO CUTS TO TEACHING BUDGETS AND AN END TO THE VOLUNTARY SEVERANCE SCHEME.
- 5) GLASGOW UNIVERSITY MUST BECOME A DEMOCRATIC PLACE OF LIFELONG LEARNING FOR ALL RESIDENTS OF GLASGOW.
- 6) WE DEMAND INVESTMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION AND WIDER PUBLIC SERVICES, AND AN END TO THE GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAMME OF AUSTERITY.

WHEN ST ANDREWS UNI ELECT
A SOCIALIST & PALESTINE
ACTIVIST AS STUDENT PREZ,
IT IS A SURE SIGN THAT
THE REVOLUTION IS ~~NEAR~~
INDEED UPON US !!



PATRICK O'HARE: TORY KATER

If you are able to
help us with these, please
put your name, contact number,
and skill on the paper below.

Thank you!

The Media Team. ☺

Andrew (writes Spanish well, I'll be here often)

PLEASE READ AND
RETURN THANKS

Scottish Activist Legal Project



LEGAL GUIDE

Correct as of Jan 2010

Remember to pick up a Bust Card and
keep it safe

<http://scalp.noflag.org.uk>

scalp@noflag.org.uk

www.freebeades.org

LEGAL ADVICE FOR ACTIVISTS

} ENGLISH LAW
BUT GOOD
GENERAL ADVICE

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Giving Your Name and Address

In general you do not have to give your details to the police or answer their questions but giving a false name or address can be an offence. We advise you not to give your name and address, as this will be added to their intelligence database, and to say "no comment" to any other questions.

There are three circumstances when you are required to give your name, address, date and place of birth and nationality:

1. If the police reasonably suspect that you have committed an offence, or have potentially witnessed an offence. This applies to any offence whatsoever [Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995, s. 13]. If they demand this they must tell you the general nature of the offence involved. Failure to give your name, address, date and place of birth and nationality, or giving false details, is an offence (punishable by a fine) and an officer can arrest you if he suspects you of an offence. If you are a suspect you can be made to stay a "reasonable time" so that

your details can be checked, but this would probably be no more than the few minutes necessary to do a check by radio, or by referring to any ID you volunteer (although there is no legal obligation to carry or show ID). If you are a suspect you may be invited to comment as to why the officer is suspicious of you, but you do not have to make any comment. You are under no obligation whatsoever to give any further details and we advise you not to.

2. When you are detained or arrested (see Detention and Arrest below).
3. If you are stopped when driving a motor vehicle, when you may also be required to produce a driving licence, insurance certificate and MoT certificate within 7 days at a police station. Passengers need not give their details unless they fall in the above categories (of being a suspect, potential witness, etc.). If you are a driver and would like to know more there is a specific legal briefing for drivers from ScALP.

Masks

It is not illegal to wear masks or disguises in Scotland and the police have no general power to remove them. However where a Section 60 Order (s60) is in force (see Stop and Search below) the police can require you to remove anything that they reasonably consider to be a mask or disguise. If you refuse you can be arrested and prosecuted. The actual wording of the law is items wholly or mainly for concealing identity and these must be distinguished from items worn only as everyday wear, for example sunglasses and a hat. It is unclear whether face paint constitutes a mask.

Drugs

Possession of cannabis is illegal in Scotland. If you are found in possession of cannabis or any illegal drug then you can be arrested, but more than likely cautioned. This has happened at protests when people have been searched for other reasons. Bringing drugs across an international (ie, not Scotland to England) border is considered smuggling.

In most places in Scotland it is illegal (under local byelaws) to drink on public streets/parks/etc. Edinburgh is included in this.

Knives, Bladed Instruments and Weapons

Carrying a knife or other bladed or pointed instrument in a public place is

— Busjow?

illegal. This is taken seriously and applies to camping knives, scissors, needles, etc.

The main exception to this ban is if it is carried for a "good reason", but this is interpreted very strictly. So if you have the item any longer than absolutely necessary or for any illegal purpose (even if non-violent) that is unlikely to be seen as a good reason. The police will in any case almost certainly arrest you, leaving you to establish that you had "good reason" for having the knife (e.g. for camping) later at trial.

If a s60 order is in place the police have the power to take any knife or bladed instrument from you, whatever the purpose.

It is not unlawful to carry a folding penknife of up to three inches (76 mm) long (although it could still be construed as an offensive weapon depending on circumstances). Knives that flick into position or that lock are not penknives. It is best not to carry any knife or bladed item at all.

It is illegal to carry an offensive weapon. An offensive weapon is an item designed to cause injury or something carried for the purpose of causing injury. So someone carrying a baseball bat to a baseball game is acting lawfully, but carrying one for any other reason is unlikely to be considered lawful.

Stop & Search

There is no general right for the police to search you. There are exceptions to this, for example under the Misuse of Drugs legislation, if they have reasonable grounds to suspect you of possession of illegal drugs. The police may search you upon detention or arrest, provided the conditions for detention or arrest are satisfied (see Detention and Arrest below).

The police will often try to get people to co-operate where they have no legal power to compel them to do so. If you allow them to search through your bag, for example, anything they find may be used as evidence against you in any trial, even if they had no legal power to compel you to submit to a search. Whenever the police want to search you, be sure to find out whether they are just trying to get you to co-operate or they have actual legal authority to do so.

Section 44 Terrorism Act

Although supposedly a law passed to prevent terrorism, this provision has been used against anti-war and anti-arms fair protesters in England. In many ways it is the same as Section 60, i.e. there need be no specific suspicion for the search, but here the purpose of the search is wider, for items of a kind which could be used in connection with terrorism (and "terrorism" is defined very broadly). The general advice concerning searches above applies (i.e. pat down only, officer of same gender etc.). They can read any papers etc. you have with you in order to determine if they could be connected with terrorism.

You do not have to give your name and address, explain why you are there or answer any questions. You do not have to comply with any attempt to photograph or record you. You have a right to be given a written record of the search, even without giving your name or address.

Restrictions on Movement

General

It is an offence for someone on foot as part of a group of two or more people to obstruct another person passing through a public place, if they fail to desist on being warned by a uniformed police officer. It is also an offence for an individual on foot to "wilfully" obstruct someone's passage. The maximum penalty is a £500 fine [Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, s. 53].

Assemblies and Parades

Where a public procession is planned, the local council should be given at least seven days advance notice. The council may prohibit a procession, or may impose conditions, for example the date, time and duration. It may prohibit the procession from entering specified public places [Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, ss. 62-62].

The most senior police officer present at the procession can also impose various conditions on that procession if he believes the procession may cause serious public disorder, damage or disruption to the life of the community, or if it is intended to intimidate. They can impose conditions on an assembly that relate to its place, maximum number and duration. It is an offence to breach these conditions unless you can prove that matters were beyond your control.

[Public Order Act 1986, ss. 12 and 14]. Assemblies must consist of at least twenty persons and be at least partly in the open air. Processions must occur in a public place [s. 16].

Where the chief constable (chief of the local police) reasonably believes that an assembly is intended to be held on private land or land to which the public's access is limited, in the open air, without permission of the occupier of the land, the chief constable may apply for an order from the local council which, if approved, has the effect of banning all assemblies in the area designated by the order. The order must not apply to an area larger than a 5 mile radius or for longer than 4 days. Within the designated area a uniformed constable may direct persons whom he reasonably believes to be on their way to a banned area to go in a different direction than towards the assembly [Public Order Act 1964 ss. 14A, 14B, 14C].

Detention and Arrest

The police have two separate powers: detention and arrest.

Detention

You may be detained if you are reasonably suspected of having committed an offence that is subject to imprisonment - an example would be Breach of the Peace [Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995, s. 14].

You need to be told that:

- you are being detained, and
- what you are being detained for.

You cannot be held in the legal state of detention for more than six hours, after which time you must either be released or arrested. If you are detained this may be because there is not sufficient evidence yet to have you arrested, and that they wish to question you. You have to give your name, address, date and place of birth and nationality. You do not have to give details about your occupation, your plans for the day, nor do you have to explain any items of clothing you are wearing or any bits of paper that you are carrying. We advise you to say no comment to any questions.

Whilst you are detained you have the right to have a person informed of your place of detention. In some circumstances this right may be delayed for the

investigation or the prevention of crime or the arrest of offenders [s. 15, 1995 Act]. You should use this right to contact the Scottish Activist Legal Project. You have a similar right to also have a solicitor informed of your detention, though you have no right at this point to speak to a solicitor.

Arrest

The general power of the police to arrest is defined at common-law so there are no certain criteria. As a working rule if they reasonably believe you have committed an offence you may be arrested. This is the practice where you are caught in the act. Otherwise it is usual to detain you.

You will usually be arrested by two officers. You should be cautioned and anything you say after that point to any police officer can be used as evidence. You do not have to give any information apart from your name, address, date and place of birth and nationality.

You may, depending on the circumstances, be processed at the scene. In this case you will be taken to a police van, formally charged, asked a number of questions (we advise you to say "no comment" until you have consulted a solicitor) and photographed (the photograph at this point will be a "Polaroid" of you standing between your arresting officers). You will be asked if you understand the charge and if you want to say anything in response (we advise you not to reply). You will then be put into the van and taken to the police station while your arresting officers return to the action.

If you are not processed at the scene then your arresting officers will accompany you to the police station. At the station the procedure will be essentially the same whether you were processed at the scene or not (i.e. you may be asked all the same questions again).

Once at the police station, you may be kept in the van for a while or put in a holding cell if the station is busy.

Eventually you will be brought up in front of the custody officer. Here you will be asked a whole range of questions. You only have to give your name, address, date and place of birth and nationality - we advise you not to answer any other questions.

You will be searched and all your possessions put in a bag in the custody

5

office. (You will be asked if there is anything sharp in your pockets first and warned that it's an extra offence not to tell them if there is).

You will be asked if you want anyone informed that you are there. You have the right to have a person informed of your place of detention. You should use this to contact the Scottish Activist Legal Project. ←

You also have a right to have a solicitor informed of your arrest. We advise you to contact a solicitor and to say no comment to any questions until you have spoken to your solicitor. The names of solicitors will be on the bust card.

If you have any dietary requirements make sure you tell the custody officer (they may not ask). If you have been hurt in any way you should demand to be seen by a doctor. If you are on any medication or have a medical condition which could require it, then make sure you tell the custody officer at this point.

After this you will be put in a cell. Try to relax (sleep if possible - you may be held for a long time). You should be given three meals a day although if you're arrested in the evening you may not get fed until morning. At some point you will be taken out of your cell to be fingerprinted, to be photographed (properly this time) and they may also take a DNA sample (using a mouth swab). They have a right to use reasonable force to do all these. Remember that you are still under caution so do not chat with the officer who is fingerprinting or photographing you. You may also be questioned and again we advise you to say "no comment".

You may be formally charged when you are being booked in or you may be taken back out of your cell later for this. You will be asked if you understand the charge then if you wish to make a reply (we advise you not to reply). You may be transferred to another police station at some point.

You will be either released, asked to sign an undertaking (see Bail, Undertakings & First Court Appearance below) or held until the next working day for court. If you are released please contact ScALP and let us know you're out, we will try and pick you up.

Arrest can be a very intimidating and isolating experience. It can also be a very boring and slow-moving one. Stay calm, relax when you can, remember your rights and you'll soon be out.

Juveniles

Anyone aged 16 or over is treated as an adult in Scots law. If you are under 16 and are arrested then the police will inform your parents. They may also (especially if you live abroad or your parents cannot be contacted) inform Social Services. They may refuse to release you until your parents come to pick you up. (If you are coming to the protests with an adult other than your parents it's worth that person bringing a letter from your parents authorising them to act on their behalf - the police don't have to accept this but it can help). They could, if your parents are unable to attend the police station or are uncontactable, hand you over to Social Services.

If you are under 16 then you should not be interviewed without a 'responsible adult' being present (parents or social worker etc.) and you should not be put into a cell with adults.

Bail, Undertakings & First Court Appearance

The police have three options as to how they deal with you. They can keep you in custody until a court appearance, which is by far the most likely. They can release you with a report being sent to the Procurator Fiscal (prosecutor) for them to consider whether to prosecute. Alternatively they can release you on an undertaking to appear in court in the next few weeks. An "undertaking" is used if it seems unnecessary to detain you for court, but the matter is such that it will be dealt with comparatively urgently. If there are doubts about your identity or address an undertaking may not be accepted.

You are not required to sign an undertaking but it may increase the likelihood of you being held for court if you refuse.

If you are held for court to be released on bail you will be held till the next available court date (ie. not a weekend), so if you are arrested on a Friday you will be held till Monday. This is something to consider when planning an action.

If you appear in court from custody you will be told the basic accusation against you. Most people will appear in court on a "complaint". This sets out the charges you are accused of, and will be the document that any subsequent trial is based on. If you have been served with a complaint, the Procurator Fiscal will prosecute you summarily (that is without a jury). Anybody who

(11)

appears on a complaint must be tried within a year of their first appearance.

There is no right to choose jury trial. Certain crimes can only be tried summarily, others must be tried with a jury. Where there is a choice, it is the Procurator Fiscal's choice and his/her decision will turn on the likely sentence you may receive if convicted. You can be tried summarily in the district court or the sheriff court, or with a jury in the sheriff court. Where you are tried summarily you will appear either before a professional judge (a sheriff or in Glasgow possibly a stipendiary magistrate) or before a lay judge or judges (up to three depending upon the local custom).

There are lower limits to sentences where there is no jury, generally twelve months imprisonment in the sheriff court.

For very serious matters you will appear "on petition". If you appear on petition the Procurator Fiscal intends to prosecute you "on indictment" with a jury trial. At the first hearing you may be asked questions in court by the Procurator Fiscal, and asked whether you wish to make any other comment ("judicial examination"). You will have an opportunity to consult a solicitor privately beforehand, and your solicitor will be present during this questioning. There is no obligation to answer any questions or make any comment whatsoever. If you do not answer questions and later rely on something (such as an alibi) which you could have mentioned at this point, the Procurator Fiscal or judge may make a negative point about this, but the fact is that it is almost routine for an accused not to make any comment whatsoever on legal advice.

If you appear in court from custody you can apply for "bail" so that you remain at liberty until the trial (which may be many months away). Bail is more likely where the police can confirm your address in the UK. Conditions can be attached to bail, such as a curfew requiring you to stay at home or preventing you from going to a certain area (e.g. during the G8 people were made to stay at their home address or were banned from areas of Scotland). If you are from abroad you may be required to surrender your passport. Requiring the payment of money as security for your subsequent appearance is virtually unheard of, although legally possible.

Most people will appear in court having been released earlier by the police. Also most people appearing in court from custody will be released on bail.

Again most people will be tried summarily rather than on indictment. The more serious the allegation, or previous criminal record, the more likely that you will be kept in custody for a court appearance, refused bail and be tried on indictment.

It is our experience from previous large protests (e.g. J18 and Mayday) that people who plead guilty at their first court appearance are more likely to receive a harsher sentence as the judge wants to make an example of them. Also remember that the longer a case goes on the more chance there is of the prosecution making mistakes and you getting acquitted.

Laws Commonly Used Against Activists

Here we set out some of the offences that demonstrators may be charged with. We have not included every crime, nor even every crime that could be committed in a political context.

You should bear in mind that most offences in Scotland are very broad, common law offences. Since they cover such a wide range of situations under the one heading the maximum for that offence may be life imprisonment but you may be charged with it for something very minor and come out with a £50 fine. If you are tried summarily then the maximum is much reduced.

Breach of the Peace

Breach of the Peace (BoP) is a very wide ranging offence, which you can be arrested for. Unlike in England, you can be convicted rather than just bound over. Sentence would usually be a small fine although (as it is a common law offence) there is no maximum sentence.

In theory, BoP requires conduct severe enough to cause alarm to ordinary people and threaten serious disturbance to the community. It should be conduct that is genuinely alarming and disturbing, in its context, to any reasonable person. It is clear that something substantially greater than mere irritation is involved. BoP cases also sometimes refer to breach of public order or a breaking of the social peace.

You can be convicted of BoP even if no-one present was actually alarmed, if any reasonable person would have been had they been there. People are often arrested for BoP for simply refusing to do what a police officer told them to

do, but if all you have done is refuse to do what you're told you shouldn't be convicted. However, refusal to comply with a police request can be a substantial part of a BoP charge as long as there is other stuff as well (e.g. blocking the road).

In practice BoP is wide open to almost any interpretation. Some courts have consistently convicted for BoP people who merely sat peacefully in the road despite evidence of the good natured atmosphere and total lack of alarm even from the police witnesses.

Mobbing

Mobbing is effectively a collective breach of the peace. The mob must be in pursuance of a common purpose. The common purpose may arise spontaneously. "Intimidation" may occur through sheer mass of numbers.

It is treated more seriously than breach of the peace. Any person who is part of a mob is also criminally liable for any act of any other member in pursuit of the common purpose. So if you were part of a mob that went about smashing up windows you could be found guilty of malicious mischief in damaging windows even if you didn't break any glass yourself, providing you were supporting it and were doing so for the common purpose of general vandalism.

Because of the difficulties with common purpose it is rarely prosecuted.

Malicious Mischief (Criminal Damage) & Vandalism

Malicious Mischief or Damage is the deliberate or reckless damage of property (in England it would probably be called Criminal Damage).

Malicious Mischief includes interfering with property in a manner that causes loss. If you press a fire alarm, that may cause profits to be lost even if there is no physical damage. Covering a CCTV camera with a plastic bag does not necessarily constitute Malicious Mischief in itself, if no economic damage is actually caused.

Causing damage by fire is prosecuted as Wilful or Culpable and Reckless Fire-Raising and is treated as more serious than ordinarily damaging property.

Vandalism is a minor offence which consists of intentionally or recklessly causing damage without reasonable excuse [Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995].

Usually the same conduct could be prosecuted as either Vandalism or Malicious Mischief. There is no requirement of permanent damage (e.g. chalking could constitute either Vandalism or Malicious Mischief). The maximum sentence for vandalism is three months, or if there is a previous conviction for Vandalism six months. Fines are more common. The maximum sentence for Malicious Mischief is unlimited.

Theft

Theft is a common law offence. It involves the appropriation of another person's property without their consent with the intent to deprive them of that ownership. Property must be a physical object. To "appropriate" it you have to physically move it, or deal with it in a way that suggests you are treating it as your own. If you found a police notebook in the street, picking it up would not be theft if you return it, but if you changed your mind and kept it to read, that would be theft. It is enough if you wish to deprive someone of their property permanently, indefinitely or for a wrongful purpose as judged by the court. There is also an offence of clandestinely taking and using, which consists of covertly taking another's property to make use of it.

There is no maximum sentence for theft and sentences depend on the circumstances such as the value of the goods. Except for theft of large amounts, those without previous convictions for theft will probably be fined.

Assault

The usual offence for crimes involving physical harm to individuals is "assault", which is a common law crime. There is only a single category of assault and it may be comparatively trivial and dealt with by a fine and there is no maximum sentence.

Assault is deliberately causing someone physical harm, or deliberately interfering with them physically, by for example touching them on any part of their body when they do not wish to be touched, or deliberately putting them in fear of attack. At its most trivial, this might be done by shouting threats and waving your fist.

Assaults can be aggravated by the circumstances. These depend on the nature of any weapon, any injury, and the status of the victim. Thus an assault against a police officer will be dealt with more severely, as will an assault with a

weapon. The sentence will partly depend on these circumstances and the more aggravating factors the more likely is imprisonment

There is also a specific statutory offence of Assaulting or Obstructing a police officer in the course of their duty [Police (Scotland) Act 1967] which allows a sentence of up to nine months imprisonment to be given without jury trial, but in the absence of aggravating circumstances or a bad criminal record it will usually be dealt with by a fine. Obstruction does not require any act of physical resistance, it includes remaining immobile when arrested so that you have to be carried, though this is rarely prosecuted. Obstruction does not include refusing to answer questions that you are not obliged to answer.

Reckless endangerment or injury is where a person puts another person or the public in danger in circumstances that show a severe lack of care. For example, if someone throws a brick through a window to vandalise a shop, and the brick collides with an employee, the person may be convicted of reckless injury even though they intended no injury to occur.

Trespass

Trespass is entering private property or land without the permission of the owner. It is only an offence to commit trespass in combination with:

- occupying a premises or a building,
- encamping on land,
- lighting a fire on or near a roadway, or,
- lighting a fire on or near cultivated or enclosed land.

The maximum penalty is a fine of £200 although the police may arrest you for this offence. This power has been used against workers conducting a "lock-in" at their workplace [Trespass (Scotland) Act 1868].

There is also an offence of aggravated trespass. Unlike in England, it only applies to land in the open air. If a police officer reasonably believes that you are trespassing so that you can disrupt or obstruct lawful activity you can be required to leave. If you do not leave, or if you return within three months, that is an offence in itself. The maximum sentence is three months imprisonment [ss. 68 and 69, Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994].

The Scottish Activist Legal Project is a recently formed loose collective of activists who are often involved in legal support. Through the principles of mutual aid and solidarity we aim to support anti-capitalist political activists who come into conflict with the law.

Further Guides

We have other legal guides available for specific situations such as internationals, under-16 year olds, drivers of vehicles and representing yourself in court amongst others. Visit the welcome desk or our website.

**ABSOLUTELY
NO SLEEPING
HERE!**

We need hoover
bags for Henry!
We'll love you if
you can help :)
they just need
3 more FH x



No SMOKING INDOORS

Play Rehearsal!
Based on events in London
Recently. Discursive View!
People who want to act are
Needed.
Come along from 6-8pm on
Thursday for 1st Rehearsal.
(18th August!)

STOP THE
FEES!

By
MEKE



TEAM NAME	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
The Glorious Empire of Greater Protectoria	9	8	10	5	6
Team Revolution	9	10	4	11	10
Mr. Kiss-Kiss Bloom-Bloom	7	6	12	10	12
			23	33	45

Reusable
banners
+
placards

"Mr. Kiss-Kiss
Bloom-Bloom"



Licensed to Chill.

Well Hello High
Barber-Economy.
Is it
expecting
me?



Go right in, James!

James! There's State
oppression happening
in the Free World!
Sort it out!
Then, bring
me cake.



This Way
To The
OPPRESSION



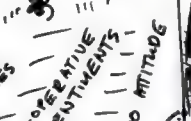
Jings! This is a
thick heavy-
duty oppressum.
Time to sleep in...



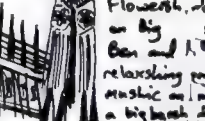
This is a tusk
for the flower
GUN



POSITIVE VIBES



It worked!
Flowersh...
on Big
Ban and it
relaxing
music on
a big hash
amp.



Well done, James!!
Now get me my cake!

ALLERGY INFO

If you have any allergies, please let us know.

- NO PEANUTS anywhere in the building due to severe allergy.

DISCO!!!

- BANANAS (IN PYJAMAS) - FINE TO HAVE
- Cats - Please ^{IRANIAN} THEM IN THE BUILDING JUST NOT IN THE FOOD! don't let cats in. I'm surely not the only one.
- Chilli xD I'm allergic to cats too!

POLIS

SO please stop

cooking meals with cats please!

I tolerate humans even though being around it makes me ill.

excluding me from the group is too fair!

HUGS!!

*I thought that said 'humans'. ☺. Giorgos the internationale

NOTICES

- THE FIRST AID KIT CAN BE FOUND BEHIND THE GROUND FLOOR BAR.
- ICE PACKS CAN BE FOUND IN THE TOP ROW OF THE FREEZER (BASEMENT LEVEL OPPOSITE THE 'FREE SHOP')
- NO PEANUTS IN THE OCCUPATION DUE TO SEVERE ALLERGIES

How it works

- * 2 people on duty for 2 hours
- * If there are non door duty people in the hall you have the right to ask them to leave if you are studying^{etc.}
- * If you go to the toilet/out to smoke /make tea only leave your post for minimal amount of time.
- * It is your responsibility to ensure there are people on the rota for the next shift.
- * Those on door duty get priority use of the occupation laptop.
- * Do not be /become intoxicated while on duty.

Door duty duties

Welcoming people

- * Look to see who is there before letting them in
- * Be friendly, ask if people have been here before - give them a tour, make them a cup of tea, show them safer space / rules / rotas / events
- * Encourage people to sign up for mailing lists and rotas
- * Be ready to explain why we are in occupation, our aims, what are the cuts, explain anti cuts campaign, answer questions about Hetherington's history.
- * Keep the door area / hallway clean, tidy and clutter-free.

Security

- * Keep the door closed
- * Do not let police or campus security in.
- * Do not let drunk / dodgy people in.
- * Seek help from other occupiers / call campus security if an incident arises (call the police if a serious incident occurs)
- * If you are unsure if someone is a police officer / campus security - ask them.
- * Do not let university management in.
- * If they want to talk to occupiers do so in a group outside the building

Occupation rules you specifically need to enforce

* No alcohol outside

* No entry after 2am (and before 8am) without prior arrangement

* No sleeping downstairs

* No music after people go to sleep

It goes without saying: be constantly aware of the safer spaces policy and all other occupation rules.

ROTA

ZONE



Recyclable
banner/placard
making
materials



1. 20-year-old ^{Microw}Stephen Stacey was spared a jail sentence after he microwaved his pet cat, [according to the RSPCA].

Stacey, of Omega Street, Portsmouth, Hampshire, was given a 16-week custodial sentence suspended for 18 months for causing unnecessary suffering to the cat, which he had named: "Come-on-then". --- T

2. Until 1934, traffic-lights in Paris, France, also included a purple light, that meant "It's up to you." --- F

to speed up the construction of churches. The creation of cement was sponsored by the Vatican. 3
F ---

4. When 18-year-old Countdown contestant Jack Hurst made the word 'Shitface' out of F I D E T C A S H, Mary Whitehouse's influence on Channel 4 became apparent when the show declared it too scandalous to broadcast. Hurst told press: "They knew they couldn't broadcast it, so the producers swapped the C for an R, gave me 'hardiest' to declare instead, and re-filmed it." --- T

5. Conspiracy theorist and former son-of-God, David Icke, has claimed that the moon is in fact a 'giant spaceship', inhabited by shape-shifting reptiles who secretly rule the world. --- T

6. Pc ~~Jason Mephram~~ ^{Jason King} was answering reports of a disturbance in Redruth, Cornwall and got into a situation where he felt it necessary to use his pepper spray. But a blast of gas was blown into his own face by the wind, and during his temporary incapacity he was punched by another man, dislocating his jaw. A back-up officer rushed to intervene, shooting a Taser gun which unfortunately hit Pc Mephram. King took the opportunity to kick Pc Mephram in the face, helpfully prapping his jaw back into place. --- T

The inventor. 7 Thomas Edison, is the first person to have been documented as saying the phrase, "Does my voice really sound like that?" --- F

8. The world's 2nd-biggest toy distributor is McDonald's. --- F

9. Squirrels & humans are the only animals to store up food for future use. --- F

10. The only 10-letter word that can be written on the top row of a typewriter, is "typewriter". --- T

INFORM

ATTENTION

OCCUPATI

ITION EVENTS S

How to Save the Hetherington

18/6/11

- check the will
- ~~see~~ C prasse schon if can comply with full will, adjust the purpose to justify the Hether returns
- I need some-one with a practising certificate.

N/A

MEETING WITH ALL AFFILIATES

DEFINITIONS (VARIABLES?)
 DIVERSITY TESTS - 330 STAFF?

• MASS MEETINGS AT STUC
 STAFF/STUDENT/STAFF/STUDENT STUDENTS
 UNIONS

• SNP/PAULINIST etc. for the common cause/
 SUPPORT.

• CONFIDENTIALITY. WE ARE NOT BOUND!

Mining Topics

- 1) Gay Freedom 1987 film - Mutual interest
 1) Steve Kelleo 2
- 2) Hunger 2008 11/22/2008 1) Aiden 0 2
- 3) Black Swan - Farrell 1) The Red Shores 2
- 4) Queen's Tension - Information could be very
 1) masterpiece - Get Strong
- 5) Regard 1930. - No. 1/2/3/4/5
- 6) 2009 Mean - David Bruce 2
- 7) Teenage movie photo (with 1975 - La Haine 2
- 8) Character from the 1970s of Oz 1) The Lion 2
- 9) Mexican film 2000 -
- 10) Suckrath (Vendetta) - Cut Staves 2
 Hunt Khan

- 1) Paul Mining - Ret, Focus
 2) EMF, Unbalanced,
 3) ELC - Don't bring the sun
 4) ETC - Don't bring the sun
 5) ETC - Don't bring the sun
 6) ETC - Don't bring the sun
 7) ETC - Don't bring the sun
 8) Bill, 14/1
 9) Bill, 14/1
 10) Bill, 14/1
- 11) Bill, 14/1
 12) Bill, 14/1
 13) Bill, 14/1
 14) Bill, 14/1
 15) Bill, 14/1
 16) Bill, 14/1
 17) Bill, 14/1
 18) Bill, 14/1
 19) Bill, 14/1
 20) Bill, 14/1

11/20

Mining Paper Text

1. Ricardo ✓ 2
 2. Taylor ✓ 2
 3. Hickey ✓ 2
 4. 120 x (m) 0
 5. 1995 ✓ 2
 6. 17/1/1/1 ✓ 1
 7. 1/1/1/1 ✓ 2
 8. 1/1/1/1 ✓ 0
 9. 1/1/1/1 ✓ 0
 10. 1/1/1/1 ✓ 0
- 11) 1/1/1/1
 12) 1/1/1/1
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 19) 1/1/1/1
 20) 1/1/1/1

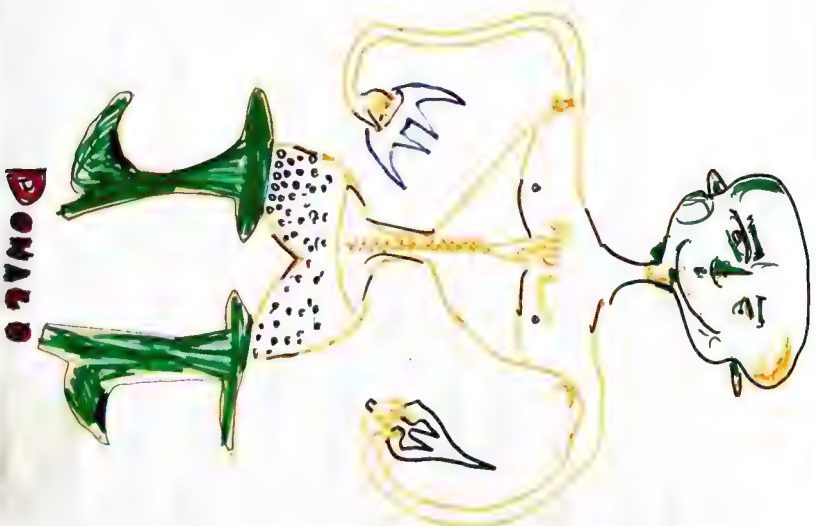
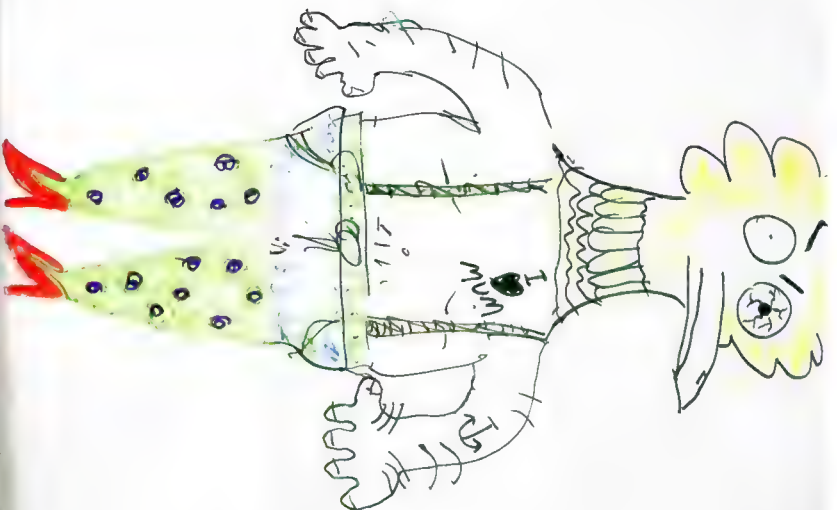
THE GLOTTAL FRIDGE OF GREGOR HADGSON
 THE GLORIOUS EMPIRE OF GREATER HONGKONG
 TOWN THE SECOND POTATO

1/6 b ② 2/Anchovy ② 3/Billion ②
 4/5% ② 5/Arctic ② 6/Bots ②
 7/fove ② 8/Black ② 9/It depends on the ②
 widow sea of the
 10/ ② 8
 ⑧

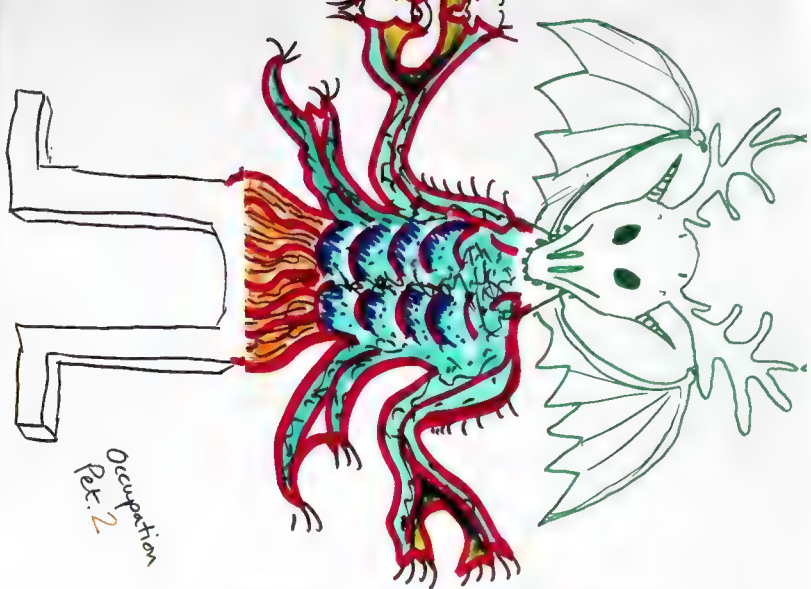


Film Round

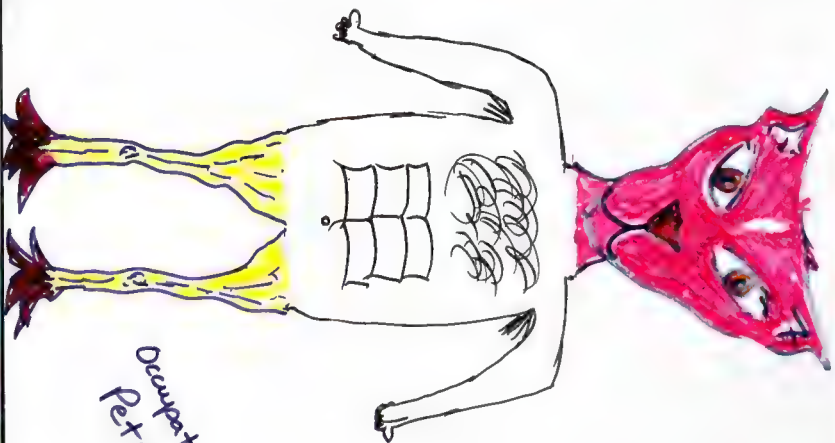
1. 'Oz Freedom' is a film which centres around the events of which political activist?
 A: Steve Biko
2. 'Hunger', winner of the Camera D'Or at the 2008 Cannes Film Festival, follows life in Maze Prison, Northern Ireland before and during the 1981 hunger strike.
 Which British actor plays Bobby Sands in the film?
 A: Michael Fassbender
3. The recent award winning (and I would say utterly rubbish) film 'Black Swan' has been said to be heavily influenced by which Powell and Pressburger film of a similar theme?
 A: The Red Shoes
4. Which Twentieth film ends with the line: 'I reckon this could be my masterpiece'.
 A: Ingridious Basterds
5. Which film is the prequel to a sequel of a remake of a horror movie that first came out in 1930?
 A: The Scorpion King: The Mummy is the original, remake with Brendan Fraser and Rachel Weisz in 1997, the sequel is The Mummy Returns, the prequel to that being The Scorpion.



KARL



Occupation
Pet: 2



Occupation
Pets: 1

Lots of things are
social constructs
like race, gender,
art, and Tuesday.

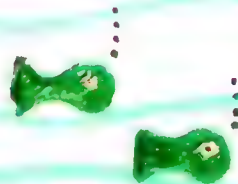
(Josy, 2011)





Only Dead Fish Flow With the current,

LIVE FISH SWIM AGAINST IT.



The Free Hetherington Presents!

n of events for the week 14th February 2011

14th February

the psychology of will: Experience, will and determinism" Dr [unclear]
er in psychology
ing. For learners, improves
k needles in company.
al Ethics"
"V Day – until the violence
ainst domestic violence
uff said! (In downstairs space)

16th February

ethics of Direct Action"
Political and Social Phi-

Friday 18th February

pm Film showing "The Battle of Algiers"

Saturday 19th February

discussion "Occupation 101" Film about the occupation of Palestine

Sunday 20th February

3:30-7pm Discussion and film showing

on hierarchical organisation but too afraid to mention it to others? Ever found
at don't know know what to do about it? Then you might be Anarcho-curious.
actory Noam Chomsky film and then discussion.

Tuesday 15th February

11am-1pm Lecture "The nature of the universe"

Physics/philosophy/epistemology

1-2:30pm Film Showing and discussion

"A politics of space" Urban planning and architecture

4-6pm Discussion "The art of university maintenance"

(Downstairs space)

5-7pm Panel discussion "Ask a non-monogamist"

Ethical non monogamy, polyamory, open relationships

Thursday 17th February

12-2pm Lecture "Mad women and boys with Huzzas:"

Public protest in 18th Century Scotland"

Dr Rosi Carr. History lecturer at Sheffield University

6-7pm Workshop "LGBT drawing class"

Lectures. Discussions. Workshops.

Socials. Film showings

"The Alternative University"

The Free Hetherington,

13 University Gardens.

All events upstairs unless stated otherwise.

New events being organised daily. Please see

website for up to date details and to join our

announcements email list.

freehetherington.wordpress.com

737

Fee £1. 1s. ✓

University of Glasgow.

SESSION 1903-4

MATRICULATION ALBUM.

Name in Full, John Maclean
 Age at last Birthday, 24 years
 Birth place—(Town or Parish, and County; if not in Scotland, write the Country also), Pollokshaw, Renfrewshire
 Father's Christian Name, Daniel
 Father's Occupation, Porter
 Is Father Alive? No.
 Branch of Study (i.e., Arts, Science, Medicine, Law, or Theology), Arts
 Classes for this Session, viz., Latin
 Number of Sessions previously attended at this University, 4 sessions, viz., on Classes in
 the Faculty of Arts
 Present Address, Low Carl Craig, Pollokshaw
 Home Address, _____

No. 415

Fee £1. 1s. ✓

University of Glasgow.

SESSION 1904-5.

MATRICULATION ALBUM.

Name in Full, James Maxton
 Age at last Birthday, 14
 Birth place—(Town or Parish, and County; if not in Scotland, write the Country also), Pollokshaw, Renfrewshire
 Father's Christian Name, James
 Father's Occupation, Schoolmaster
 Is Father Alive? No.
 Branch of Study (i.e., Arts, Science, Medicine, Law, or Theology), Arts
 Classes for this Session, viz., Mathematics (Inter Honours), Natural Philosophy, Euclid
 Number of Sessions previously attended at this University, 1, viz., on Classes in
 the Faculty of Arts
 Present Address, Beechwood - Barrhead
 Home Address, Beechwood, Barrhead



ALCOHOL POLICY



ALCOHOL IS PERMITTED ON THE
GROUND FLOOR AND MEZZANINE
LEVELS ONLY. IT IS NOT PERMITTED
IN THE KITCHEN, AND ONLY ON THE
FIRST FLOOR DURING CERTAIN EVENTS.

We need you to

^{zzz}
SLEEP OVER.

See the rota down there ↓

Communal bedding is available. ↓

OCCUPATION - THE SAME

SIMILAR RULES TO MONOPOLY :-

INSTEAD OF MONEY YOU HAVE PEOPLE
INSTEAD OF BUYING YOU OCCUPY THE SPACE
PLAYERS LANDS ON OCCUPIED SPACES

WILL : ■ LOSE/LOAN MEMBERS DEPENDS ON :

IS THE SPACE ALREADY OCCUPIED ?

IF SO DRAW CARD (CAUSUS CARDS)

IF NOT OCCUPIED YOU CAN OCCUPY OR FLASHMOB
OR RECRUIT (ACTION CARDS)

(MEDIA CARDS)

(CONSEQUENCE CARDS)

JAIL				B.O.S	H.S.B.C	R.B.S	TESCO	TOP SHOP	VODAFONE	START
HARRY HILL CENTRE				OCCUPATION						
THE SAME										
FAULHARTS COLLEGE										
FASTOW RESEARCH CLUB										
Nesbitt DAY CARE										
MEDIA				CAUSUS CARDS	ACTION CARDS	MEDIA CARDS	CONSID - USHERS CARDS			
LOYAL				ATOS	CLASSIC UNIVERSITY	COLLEGE	BARBONA	BBC	STV	FAIR

OCCUPATION
THE SAME

ROOM TO LET
IN FLATS HAIRE
IN POLLOCKSHIELDS

We are lovely people,
come live with us!

^{not} lower £300 per month inc. bills

call/ Francesca on:

0181 2894

FLAT MATE
WANTED

ROOM TO LET

VIEWING: ANYTIME

MOVE IN: 22 AUG

PRICE: £cca. 325

. FRESH DECORAND.

. ALL INCLUSIVE!

LOCATION: CENT -

WELLS ROAD

(SALE 1000)

Is drug legalisation the way out of the deficit-of-doom?

fiscal straits, approach with - public expenditure is - think about it, we have to... We should have deficit for a while that's how the Keynes

I've always found it quite intellectually fascinating but I started deficit and the government's economic programme. It's important to note that the gov't is a complete lie. In 1945 - 200% of GDP - we built the welfare state. Today, 60% - David Cameron's dream, the welfare state. But, 400bn - large amount - for free. Austria is 70.2% of GDP.

A far better way out of this financial hole may lie in an unexpected place: the drugs trade... and its legalisation. No, you didn't misread that - the answer to this problem may really lie in sparking up a spliff on the pavement outside your local café, Dutch-style.

But first, let's get back to basics. Every debate about drugs policy must begin by acknowledging one hard, solid fact: the market for drugs is ineradicable. 45% of the British population admit they have taken an illicit substance. Lothian and Borders Police have admitted that they have successfully hauled just 1% of all available heroin in their patch. (And that's not a typo). Policy Exchange recently found that 85% of prisoners have easy access to illicit substances - and we have them locked up under armed guard. The human desire to be intoxicated is something deep and permanent within us - we have an inherent hunger to lift our minds and bodies to an altered state.

By criminalizing these substances, what you do is transfer a huge, lucrative market into the black-market, where they become drastically more dangerous. Take Britain's most widely used drug, for instance: cannabis. At least two independent scientific studies - by the Institute of Psychiatry and University College London respectively - have found that, while it is indeed true THC (the chemical that causes the high, giggly feeling) does cause psychosis in a small number of cases, cannabis contains another chemical, CBD, which has a powerful anti-psychotic effect (more powerful than many anti-psychotics, in fact). It would be straightforward, say scientists, to produce cannabis with high quantities of CBD in the legal, regulated market. In the unregulated anarchy of the illicit drugs trade, however, cannabis is, according to FRANK, routinely cut with such things as boot polish and henna.

At the more hardcore end of the spectrum - heroin - the distinguished investigative journalist Nick Davies has shown that every single negative consequence of addiction (bar addiction itself, and a bit of constipation) is a consequence of prohibition: in order to maximise profits, it is cut with such things as brick dust (which causes the venous gangrene so familiar in heroin addicts) and drain cleaner (which poisons). Clean opium is perfectly safe, and he gives plentiful historical examples to support the point. He also states: 'The Oxford Handbook of Clinical Medicine records that a large proportion of the illness experienced by blackmarket heroin addicts is caused by wound infection, septicaemia, and infective endocarditis, all due to unhygienic injection technique'. (But, given that street heroin has a purity of between 20-90%, it's probably wise not to go near it).

So basically - drugs are harmful precisely because.

And, because drug dealers cannot appeal to an army of accountants, lawyers and police officers to protect their property rights - they do it themselves, with guns, knives, and machetes. For an illustration of this phenomenon, look over the Atlantic, at Mexico, which one Wall Street Journal writer says makes 'Chicago under Al Capone look like a day in the park'. Or watch an episode of The Wire. (Indeed, the creator of The Wire, David Simon, promised the US Attorney General another season of the show so long as he 'address its continued prosecution of our misguided, destructive, and dehumanising drug prohibition'. Seems like a fair trade to me).

The answer is to legalise: to take drugs away from armed criminal gangs, and hand them over to doctors, pharmacists, and off-licenses. For an idea of what a legal, regulated model would look like check out Transform's in-depth report 'After the War on Drugs: a Blueprint for Regulation'. Far from being a commercial free-for-all, a legal model would have in place solid consumer protections, production-controls, and marketing-laws. The administrative costs would be negligible.

and here's where the economics come in. The first and most obvious saving to the Treasury would be in the tax revenue generated by cannabis sales: The Independent Drug Monitoring Unit estimates that combining the resin and herbal 'skunk' markets, based on a tax of £2 per gram, could generate around 1 billion of tax revenue annually. Transform Drugs Policy Foundation report that 4.036 billion goes on the criminal justice system every year (at least 50% of Britain's prison population are in for drug offences) - a sum that would collapse under legalisation. The illicit drugs trade acts as a giant pyramid scheme: the alchemy of prohibition, as it is known, multiplies profits by 3000%, and each user is then incentivised to find another user to sell to in order to fund their habit (few customers are as reliable as drug addicts). It constitutes a giant 4.8 billion pound market: an un-taxed vacuum in to which money is sucked (these figures are for England and Wales only, and ignore the Drug Capital of Europe: Scotland).

In addition, money could otherwise have been spent in the legal, taxed economy. It is crucial to understand that the financial costs of drug prohibition fall into two distinct categories: costs to the criminal justice system, and costs to victims. Given that the parameters of this paper concern costs to the public purse only, the latter has been ignored (studies of the figure, however, at 10 billion - money which could otherwise have been spent in the legal, taxed economy). There are other more indirect savings that could be made. For instance, 45% of HIV positive people and nearly all of the 300,000 people with Hepatitis C have contracted their virus from sharing contaminated needles. Given that HIV treatment is expected to climb to 1 billion per year, and 1.6 billion for Hepatitis C sufferers, the potential savings made could be significant. So, while the potential savings incurred may not be a magic formula for cutting the deficit, together, they take us a significant way towards the 81 billion that David Cameron is hacking off the public sector.

The key Briefing on which the above figures are based however - Transform's 'A Comparison of the Cost-effectiveness of Prohibition and Regulation of Drugs' is, by its own admission, 'limited in its scope and breadth', covering heroin and cocaine use only, and looking only at England and Wales. Drug campaign groups complain of the lack of hard data available. Transform, Drugscope, and the National Association of Probation Officers have all called for an audit to be undertaken by the National Audit Office. Such an audit should be undertaken as a matter of urgency, and should be comprehensive in its analysis, taking account of the direct and indirect costs of drug prohibition - drug addiction, as it is, being part of a vast and interconnected web of problems. As the National Audit Office say themselves: 'The costs of failing to identify flaws in policy design and implementation and not learning lessons from previous policy initiatives can be substantial.'

Yet more savings could be found in a place in the world where the War on Drugs collides headfirst with the War on Terror: the war in Afghanistan. To dissect the complexities of such a conflict is, of course, beyond the scope of this article, but given that the U.S. is, quite literally, on the verge of default, it seems rather relevant. NATO is there - ostensibly at least - to dismantle Al Qaeda and prevent jihadist attacks on the streets of the west. Afghanistan - one of the poorest countries in the world, where 45% of the population suffer from malnutrition - relies on the opium trade for at least a third of its GDP. The west, as part of its strategy to cut off the supply of opium, destroys this vital source of income. Research by the International Council on Security and Development (formerly known as the Senlis Council) has shown that this radicalises the population, driving them straight into the brutal arms of the Taliban, thus making NATO's objective of countering the insurgency significantly harder. ICOS, in their must-read report - 'Countering the Insurgency in Afghanistan: Losing Friends and Making Enemies' - show how, even within the framework of prohibition, Afghanistan

could – along with Turkey and India - be granted a licence to produce and sell opiates to a world currently in acute medical shortage, thus putting Afghanistan on the road to economic stability.

(It is instructive to note that Osama Bin Laden ~~stated~~, quite plainly in 2004, that his objective was to 'bleed America to the point of bankruptcy'. Even in death – they (and we) are marching straight into his trap. On Tuesday – he may yet get his wish. Obama should read that report rather promptly).

There would be a historical precedent for this. It is no coincidence that Alcohol Prohibition was ended in America in 1933, just four years after the Great Crash of 1929. US tax revenues collapsed by 60% over three years, and they desperately needed revenues to fund a Keynesian stimulus, *and they found an extra source in form of the liquor trade.*

Of course, many people have understandable concerns that, under legalisation, we will see a rise in addiction. What every advocate of legalisation needs to explain is how exactly it helps the bruised, broken human beings who we all see stumbling and shaking their way down the streets of Britain's cities. Many parents who have, tragically, seen their children descend in a spiral of addiction are aghast at calls to legalise: their anxieties must be answered with a convincing response.

The facts demonstrate that legalisation precipitates a dramatic fall in hard drug use. Since 1971 when the Misuse of Drugs Act was passed in Britain, use of heroin has increased by 1000%. When personal possession of drugs was decriminalised in Portugal in 2001, use of heroin dropped by 50%. The EU country with the lowest level of heroin addiction is... yep, you guessed it: the Netherlands, a country where clean, safe heroin is prescribed by the health service, and cannabis is enjoyed recreationally in the legal market. Sociologists have long recognised this phenomenon, it's called the Iron Law of Prohibition – criminalize a substance, and its use intensifies. Just like 1920s America: people stopped drinking beer and wine, and instead consumed the far more dangerous moonshine. It isn't legalisation that acts as a 'slippery slope' towards the gutter – it's prohibition.

Most politicians know all this. Countless former Home Office ministers admit that the war on drugs is a counter-productive failure after leaving office – Mo Mowlam and Bob Ainsworth amongst them. Indeed, David Cameron himself, when he sat on the Home Affairs Select Committee in 2002, co-authored a report on drugs policy which stated that 'there may come a day when the balance may tip in favour of legalising and regulating'. (Dave, that day has come).

So why don't they do it? Two reasons. First is pressure from above in the form of the UN Treaties on narcotics, to which the UK is one of over 150 signatories. These are, however, loose legal frameworks in which there is scope for (de facto) legalisation along the Portuguese and Dutch models. Second is pressure from below: politicians believe it to be politically impossible. They think the tabloids will shriek and howl, and there would be a public outcry. The YouGov polling on the issue, however, paints a subtle picture: while 52% of the British population think no drugs should be legalised, 88% think that, realistically, there will always be people who use drugs, and the aim should be to reduce harm, *and more accurate -* Responses depend very much on the language in which the question is couched. *that's why it may be better to say 'live in fear of'*

But that's why you, me, and everybody reading this have a responsibility to join the growing ranks of people – from former UN Secretary General Kofi Annan to Dr Fiona Godlee, editor of *the British Medical Journal* – in helping turn the tide in the opposite direction. Let's organise a march to the Home Office, where we will submit a petition to Theresa May. Write a letter to your MP and let them know what you think. If you are involved in a political society – invite round a speaker from the campaign groups Transform or Students 4 Sensible Drug Policy. If you're a journalist – write about. Or even, if you're a politician – stand up for it. Perhaps most

*Far from being a bunch of these
the worst thinking people of
Kofi Annan & the editor of the BMJ.*

urgently of all, we need a new vocabulary around crime policy – from tough v soft, to dumb v wise.

2011 marks the fortieth anniversary since President Richard Nixon launched the global war on drugs. Its forty years have been marked by an astronomical rise in addiction, brutal gang violence, and epidemics of disease and political corruption – hardly a cause for celebration. But the global financial crisis gives us an opportunity: great crises can spur great changes. It isn't going to happen by magic: politicians have almost never benevolently handed down progressive change. Progress is campaigned for, fought for, and won. The great paradox at the heart of all this is that we really can win the war on drugs – but only if we cease to fight it. The onus is on you to make that happen.

Key sources:

- Global Commission on Drug Policy: <http://www.globalcommissionondrugs.org/Report>
- Transform 'A Comparison of the Cost-effectiveness of Prohibition and Regulation of Drugs': <http://www.tdpf.org.uk/CBA%20New%202010.pdf>
- Transform 'After the War on Drugs: Blueprint for Regulation' http://www.tdpf.org.uk/Transform_Drugs_Blueprint.pdf
- Davies, Nick 'What's Wrong With the War on Drugs' <http://www.flatearthnews.net/footnotes-book/page-28-heroin/whats-wrong-war-against-drugs>
- ICOS: 'Countering the Insurgency in Afghanistan: Losing Friends and Making Enemies' <http://www.icosgroup.net/2007/report/countering-the-insurgency/>

The fiscal case for legalizing marijuana

Marcy Dolin, of Rohnert Park, California, smokes eight joints (marijuana cigarettes) every day, and eats a marijuana cookie before he goes to bed every night. He prefers the peanut-butter cookies.

A 71-year-old man who has struggled with multiple-sclerosis for over half his life, Dolin is not the typical drug user often parodied in popular culture. He does not smoke recreationally, but rather because marijuana is the only thing that takes away the pain and stops the muscles spasms.

"Without [marijuana], I would be living on morphine and other horrible drugs. I couldn't do that to my family," he recently told the New York Times. "That's no life, and I would have ended it. That's the truth."

Dolin is not alone. Across the United States, people struggling with chronic illness increasingly are questioning US policy toward marijuana, a homeopathic substance that until 1937 was, for the most part, legal and regulated. Friday marks the 40th anniversary of the "war on drugs". And what do we have as a result?

Hundreds of billions of dollars wasted in the midst of a fragile economy, the financial and social cost of imprisoning hundreds of thousands of offenders annually, and patients like Dolin who continue to suffer due to our failed policies. When compared to other drugs, recent clinical trials have shown that marijuana is exceedingly successful in relieving pain, without the serious side-effects that often plague users of other medications.

"I used to take a drug called Neurontin, and I just never stopped crying," Dolin continues. "I was in a fog, totally depressed. I told my doctor that I was going back to just marijuana; he said he would have me arrested if he could. What are they going to do? I'm 71 years old. Are they going to put me in jail? I'm not hurting anybody. It's just here in my own house."

Debilitating pain in the nervous system can be caused by cancer, HIV/Aids, multiple sclerosis, and diabetes; this pain can also be a side-effect of the recommended treatments for these various conditions. About a third of patients with HIV/Aids suffer from this excruciating pain in their nervous system – much of it a response to the antiretroviral therapy that is the initial treatment for HIV patients. Yet there is no adequate approved treatment to mitigate the pain. As a result, some patients reduce or discontinue treatment because they can neither tolerate nor eliminate the debilitating side-effects. Marijuana has been proven to alleviate the effects of both the illness itself, and the prescribed medication used to treat it.

While the advantages of legal medical marijuana are clear, the potential benefits of full legalisation should also be considered, especially when evaluating the economic advantages of its regulation and taxation. Currently, Americans face dim economic prospects. Since the market crash of 2008, unemployment has remained staggeringly high as businesses have either closed or moved overseas. The US's debt has doubled in the past ten years, the poverty rate is the highest it has been in 15, and, adjusted for inflation, the median income has hardly moved since the 1950s.

Meanwhile, New York City spends \$75m per year to enforce the prohibition of marijuana. A recent study by the Drug Policy Alliance shows that between 2002 and 2010, New York City spent between \$350m and \$700m to arrest and charge people with low-level marijuana possession. Against this background, the city presently debates which schools to close and which public employees to lay off – decisions that will only deepen the impact of the recession.

Another report estimates that nationwide government spending on enforcing marijuana laws costs \$7.7bn per year. A look at Montana, however, shows how the state has been given a much needed bump from the legalisation of medical marijuana. Since 2004, investors have put millions of dollars into the newly legalised medical marijuana sector, creating jobs for professional horticulturists, construction workers and electricians put out of work by the recession. This small marijuana industry created 1,400 jobs last year – this in a state with less than a million people.

A change in US marijuana policy would mean significant savings. Full legalisation would bring in an estimated \$2.4bn annually if marijuana were taxed like most consumer goods, and \$6.2bn annually if it were taxed at rates similar to those on alcohol and tobacco. In fact, legalisation of marijuana – the cessation of prosecutions and tax revenue – could put more than \$13bn into government coffers. That would equal the entire budget of the department of labour. Maybe with a budget twice as large, it could focus on creating jobs and getting Americans back to work.

Why should sick patients like Dolin continue to suffer without the medical treatment they need? At a time when tens of millions of people can't find work, and while pay and healthcare benefits are being cut, why should our sick economy be deprived of so

much needed revenue? On this 40th anniversary of the failed drug war, we must, instead, envision a drug policy that is patient-centred and fiscally responsible – a policy that puts Americans first.

Jeffrey Miron Study – 2005

Executive Summary

- Government prohibition of marijuana is the subject of ongoing debate.
- One issue in this debate is the effect of marijuana prohibition on government budgets. Prohibition entails direct enforcement costs and prevents taxation of marijuana production and sale.
- This report examines the budgetary implications of legalizing marijuana—taxing and regulating it like other goods—in all fifty states and at the federal level.
- The report estimates that legalizing marijuana would save \$7.7 billion per year in government expenditure on enforcement of prohibition. \$5.3 billion of this savings would accrue to state and local governments, while \$2.4 billion would accrue to the federal government.
- The report also estimates that marijuana legalization would yield tax revenue of \$2.4 billion annually if marijuana were taxed like all other goods and \$6.2 billion annually if marijuana were taxed at rates comparable to those on alcohol and tobacco
- Whether marijuana legalization is a desirable policy depends on many factors other than the budgetary impacts discussed here. But these impacts should be included in a rational debate about marijuana policy.

• Wall Street Is Laundering Drug Money and Getting Away with It

- *Wall Street has been caught laundering massive amounts of drug money. So why isn't anybody being punished?*

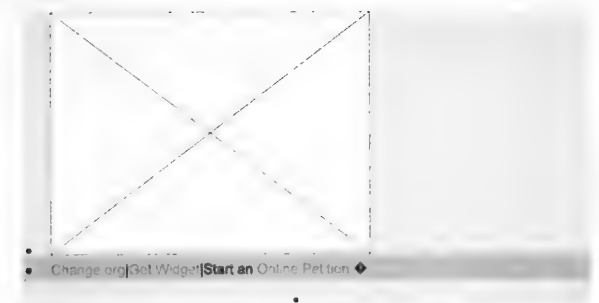
• July 16, 2010 |

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• TAKE ACTION



- *This piece originally appeared at Campaign for America's Future. It has been expanded for this publication.*
- Too-big-to-fail is a much bigger problem than you thought. We've all read damning accounts of the government saving banks from their risky subprime bets, but it turns out that the Wall Street privilege problem is far more deeply ingrained in the U.S. legal system than the simple bailouts witnessed in 2008. America's largest banks can engage in flagrantly criminal activity on a massive scale and emerge almost completely unscathed. The latest sickening example comes from Wachovia Bank: Accused of *laundering \$380 billion in Mexican drug cartel money*, the financial behemoth is expected to emerge with nothing more than a slap on the wrist thanks to an official government policy which protects megabanks from criminal charges.
- Bloomberg's Michael Smith has penned a devastating expose detailing Wachovia's drug-money operations and the government's twisted response. The bank was moving money behind literally tons of cocaine from violent drug cartels. It wasn't an accident. Internal whistleblowers at Wachovia warned that the bank was laundering drug money, higher-ups at the bank actively looked the other way in order to score bigger profits, and the U.S. government is about to let everyone involved get off scott free. The bank will not be indicted, because it is official government policy not to prosecute megabanks. From Smith's story:
- No big U.S. bank . . . has ever been indicted for violating the Bank Secrecy Act or any other federal law. Instead, the Justice Department settles criminal

charges by using deferred-prosecution agreements, in which a bank pays a fine and promises not to break the law again Large banks are protected from indictments by a variant of the too-big-to-fail theory. Indicting a big bank could trigger a mad dash by investors to dump shares and cause panic in financial markets.

- Wachovia was acquired by Wells Fargo in late 2008. The bank's penalty for laundering over \$380 billion in drug money is going to be a promise not to ever do it again, and a \$160 million fine. The fine is so small that Wachovia will almost certainly turn a profit on its drug financing business after legal costs and penalties are taken into account.
- International authorities know the banker-drug-dealer connection goes well beyond Wachovia, but governments aren't doing anything about it. A 2009 report by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime found that most rules to prevent drug money laundering through banks are being violated. From the report:
- "At a time of major bank failures, *money doesn't smell*, bankers seem to believe. Honest citizens, struggling in a time of economic hardship, wonder why the proceeds of crime – turned into ostentatious real estate, cars, boats and planes – are not seized."
- In late 2009, the head of that U.N. office, Antonio Maria Costa, told the press that much interbank lending—short-term loans banks make to each other—was being supported by drug money. As financial markets froze up in 2007 and 2008, banks turned to drug cartels for cash. Without that drug money, many major banks might not have survived.
- This scenario is several steps beyond what most of us think about when we debate too-big-to-fail. The government isn't shielding Wachovia from losses on risky bets in the capital markets casinos—it's shielding the bank from the prosecution of outright criminal behavior. The drug money business did not pose risks to the financial system, and Wachovia wasn't losing money on it. Wachovia is simply being shielded from what ought to be the ordinary functioning of the justice system.

- Think about what would happen if you or I were accused of laundering \$380 billion in drug money. We could not simply settle the allegations out of court in exchange for an apology and a fine. We'd spend the rest of our lives in jail for financing a ruthless, bloody and illegal business. About 22,000 people have been killed in the Mexican drug trade since 2006, and the drug trade itself can't happen without extensive money laundering operations. Moving the money is one of the most difficult and critical elements of any criminal enterprise—without ways to convert crooked cash into seemingly innocuous funds, crooks simply can't operate. Wachovia was doing top-level dirty work for drug dealers.

The Only Thing Drug Gangs and Cartels Fear Is Legalization

To many people, the "war on drugs" sounds like a metaphor, like the "war on poverty." It is not. It is being fought with tanks and sub machine guns and hand grenades, funded in part by your taxes, and it has killed 28,000 people under the current Mexican President alone. The death-toll in Tijuana -- one of the front-lines of this war -- is now higher than in Baghdad. Yesterday, another pile of seventy mutilated corpses was found near San Fernando -- an event that no longer shocks the country.

Mexico today is a place where the severed heads of police officers are found week after week, pinned to bloody notes that tell their colleagues: "This is how you learn respect." It is a place where hand grenades are tossed into crowds to intimidate the public into shutting up. It is the state the US Joint Chiefs of Staff say is most likely, after Pakistan, to suffer "a rapid and sudden collapse."

Why? When you criminalize a drug for which there is a large market, it doesn't disappear. The trade is simply transferred from off-licenses, pharmacists and doctors to armed criminal gangs. In order to protect their patch and their supply routes, these gangs tool up -- and kill anyone who gets in their way. You can see this any day on the streets of a poor part of London or Los Angeles, where teenage gangs stab or shoot each other for control of the 3000 percent profit margins on offer. Now imagine this process taking over an entire nation, to turn it into a massive production and supply route for the Western world's drug hunger.

Why Mexico? Why now? In the past decade, the US has spent a fortune spraying carcinogenic chemicals over Colombia's coca-growing areas, so the drug trade has simply shifted to Mexico. It's known as the "balloon effect": press down in one place, and the air rushes to another. When I was last there in 2006, I saw the drug violence taking off and warned that the murder rate was going to skyrocket. Since then the victims have ranged from a pregnant woman washing her car to a four year-old child to a family in the "wrong" house watching television to a group of 14 teenagers having a party. Today, 70 percent of Mexicans say they are frightened to go out because of the cartels.

The gangs offer Mexican police and politicians a choice: plata o plomo. Silver, or lead. Take a bribe, or take a bullet. President Felipe Calderon has been leading a military crackdown on them since 2006 -- yet every time he surges the military forward, the gang violence in an area massively increases. This might seem like a paradox, but it isn't. If you knock out the leaders of a drug gang, you don't eradicate demand, or supply. You simply trigger a fresh war for control of the now-vacant patch. The violence creates more violence.

This is precisely what happened -- to the letter -- when the United States prohibited alcohol. A ban produced a vicious rash of criminal gangs to meet the popular demand, and they terrorized the population and bribed the police. Now a thousand Mexican Al Capones are claiming their billions and waving their guns.

Like Capone, the drug gangs love the policy of prohibition. Michael Levine, who had a thirty year career as one of America's most distinguished federal narcotics agents, penetrated to the very top of la Mafia Cruenza, one of the biggest drug-dealing gangs in the world in the

1980s. Its leaders told him "that not only did they not fear our war on drugs, they actually counted on it... On one undercover tape-recorded conversation, a top cartel chief, Jorge Roman, expressed his gratitude for the drug war, calling it 'a sham put on the American taxpayer that was 'actually good for business'.

So there is a growing movement in Mexico to do the one thing these murderous gangs really fear -- take the source of their profits, drugs, back into the legal economy. It would bankrupt them swiftly, and entirely. Nobody kills to sell you a glass of Jack Daniels. Nobody beheads police officers or shoots teenagers to sell you a glass of Budweiser. And after legalization, nobody would do it to sell you a spliff or a gram of cocaine either. They would be in the hands of unarmed, regulated, legal businesses, paying taxes to the state, at a time when we all need large new sources of tax revenue.

The conservative former President, Vicente Fox, has publicly called for legalization, and he has been joined by a battery of former Presidents across Latin America -- all sober, right-leaning statesmen who are trying to rationally assess the facts. Every beheading, grenade attack, and assassination underlines their point. Calderon's claims in response that legalization would lead to a sudden explosion in drug use don't seem to match the facts: Portugal decriminalized possession of all drugs in 2001, and drug use there has slightly fallen since.

Yet Mexico is being pressured hard by countries like the US and Britain -- both led by former drug users -- to keep on fighting this war, while any mention of legalization brings whispered threats of slashed aid and diplomatic shunning.

Look carefully at that mound of butchered corpses found yesterday. They are the inevitable and ineluctable product of drug prohibition. This will keep happening for as long as we pursue this policy. If you believe the way to deal with the human appetite for intoxication is to criminalize and militarize, then blood is on your hands. How many people have to die before we finally make a sober assessment of reality, and take the drugs trade back from murderous criminal gangs?

The War on Drugs: time for a ceasefire?

~~The war on~~ Drugs are a major political issue which comes up very frequently within the news, and I think it's very broad as well - ranging ^{all the way} from how it affects our war abroad in Afghanistan to whether a granny should be allowed to ~~use~~ consume a bit of cannabis to help with her arthritis - so it's very much a legitimate topic of debate here at the Hetherington. Even though the three people speaking here are in favour of legalisation and regulation of drugs I'm sure many of you have your reservations - so that should make for some stimulating & provocative discussion afterwards. Basically the plan is for the me & my other two speakers to give short 10-15 minute talks on why we think the War on Drugs should & follow that up with a general discussion afterwards. Before I go ahead introduce - Ewen Hoyle, who is founder of the Liberal Democrats for drug policy reform - grateful to have him here after my little 'incident' on Thursday, and then we have Andy Bowden, from Scottish Socialist Youth, who has a particular interest ~~afterwards~~ in drugs policy. ~~Before my~~

He might as well go first.

OUR TELEPHONE # :

0141

* * * * *

G.U. SECURITY # ;

0141 ~ ~ ~

NO

GLENN

NO

NO

VOTE
PANTS

DANIEL PANTS FOR SR

FOR CHANGE AND THE
PROMISE OF CHANGE AND
MUCH MORE BEYOND THAT



VOTE FOR REAL DIFFERENCES

VOTE NOW FOR MUCH MORE

P x L x F x

Pants Liberation Front

Free the pants
From the store!
Free yourself from
the pants!

VOTE NO ~~NO~~
PANTS at ALL X

CREATIVITY BREEDS
REVOLUTION.

F
Foreign tongues speaking as one.

R
EVOLUTION.

E
Very person. job

E
Very place open:

DANCE!

O
ver the hill and

M
ANY THANKS FOR
LISTENING!

IT'S TIME TO COLOUR IN
OUR GREY WORLD.

legal observing stuff
stays at Heather's
place. You will need
to move it a wee
bit before we move
out.

NURSING PUNS FOR DEMO BANNERS

- LUNG TERM CUTS: HEARTLESS MOVE.
- YOU KIDNEY CARE LESS ABOUT US.
- YOU CAN'T GET A LUNG WITHOUT UOG NURSES
- 'NURSES HAVE NO STOMACH FOR A FIGHT
- CUTS ARE A NO-BRAINER
- OUR EFFORTS AGAINST CUTS WILL NOT BE IN VAIN
- CUTS? HAVE YOU THE VAGUS IDEA?
- GALLING CUTS BILE-EAT MOVE



Cast & Crew

Dennis - Iain MacLennan
 Charlie - Dale Potter / Rich Citarella
 Laurie - Heather Williams
 Nurse - Josy Shewell Brockway
 Auntie Bedy - Alice 'Flegbite' Coy
 Suzie - Daisy Duffy
 Boyfriend - _____ (please sign up!)

Crowd - _____ + _____
 _____ + _____

Riot Police - _____ + _____

Harriet - Laurie Lowe
 Director - Daisy Duffy

DEAR 'THE FREE HETHERINGTON',

SOLIDARITY

FROM LONDON & UCL OCCUPIERS! AND THANKYOU FOR HAVING US!

WE HAVE SOME PROJECTS YOU MIGHT BE INTERESTED IN:

★ **Bloomsbury Fightback!** (RADICAL, WORKER-LED SOLIDARITY FIGHTS CURRENTLY PUBLISHING AROUND THE ISSUE OF THE CLEANERS BEING MADE REDUNDANT AT UCL)
bloomsburyfightback.wordpress.com

WE ALSO RECENTLY STARTED AN **Autonomous Reading Group** (AUGUST) TOO MAYBE WE CAN SHARE RESOURCES & SWAP TEXTS? and even maybe Skype!

★ **A.R.G.:** is on Facebook, 2008 'Social Justice' on 'Open Blog' and we'll add it. WE ALSO HAVE A BLOG: tyrannyoffetherington.wordpress.com WHICH ANYONE CAN CONTRIBUTE TO. ANYONE WHO KNOWS THE PASSWORD.

LOVE & SOLIDARITY!



RONA LORIMER
 ONAR BONGCO

mi-aow@hotmail.co.uk

Ideas for march chants

Jick Cloggy you're a rat, never trust a
~~Liberal~~ Democrat. — bigotry towards
rats! Not out!

United 6th June 22

June 22 United 22

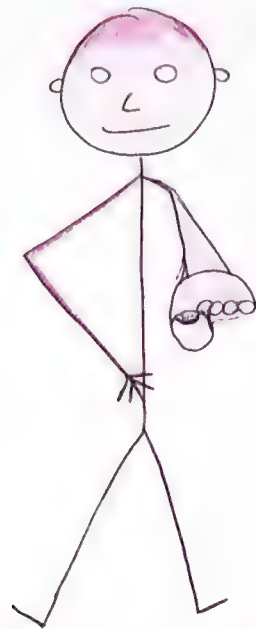
N. de Cloggy's a filthy rat! Don't trust Liberal Democrats!
1, 2, 3, 4 we demand Muscatelli out the door

No one's quite as smelly as Aukin Muscatelli. (Thanks Josi!)

~~Support~~ If you want to sell out to the people in power:
You can join Muscatelli in his ivory tower.

Ideas for march placards

MEDIA



NEEDS YOU!

Name

Cairsti

Suzi

ALISTAIR

Heather

Number/
Email

Skills

FCI /
Investigative
Research

Media, teaching,
marketing,
German, twitter
music, writing.

COMPUTERS
MARKETING
SOCIAL MARKETING

Photos.

The biggest lie in British politics

British politics today is dominated by a lie. This lie is making it significantly more likely you will lose your job, your business, or your home. The lie gives a false explanation for how we came to be in this crisis, and prescribes a medicine that will worsen our disease. Yet it is hardly being challenged – except by some of the world's most distinguished Nobel Prize winning economists.

Here's the lie. We are in a debt crisis. Our national debt is dangerously and historically high. We are being threatened by the international bond markets. The way out is to eradicate our deficit rapidly. Only that will restore "confidence", and therefore economic growth. Every step of this program is false, and endangers you.

Let's start with a fact that should be on billboards across the land. As a proportion of GDP, Britain's national debt has been higher than it is now for 200 of the past 250 years. Read that sentence again. Check it on any graph by any historian. Since 1750, there have only been two brief 30-year periods when our debt has been lower than it is now. So we can afford to run a deficit, if that has a positive effect – which we'll get to in a minute. If we are "bust" today, as George Osborne has claimed, then we have almost always been bust. We were bust when we pioneered the Industrial Revolution. We were bust when we ruled a quarter of the world. We were bust when we beat the Nazis. We were bust when we built the NHS. Or is it George Osborne's economics that are bust?

Our debt is not high by historical standards, and it is not high by international standards. For example, Japan's national debt is three times bigger than ours, and they are still borrowing at good rates.

David Cameron claims that, despite these facts, they need to cut our deficit by slashing our spending because the bond markets demand it. If they do not obey, then our national credit rating will be downgraded, and we will have to pay much higher interest on our loans. But here's the flaw in that plan. That's not what the bond markets say. Not at all. Professor Paul Krugman, the Nobel Prize-winning economist whose predictions have consistently proved right through this crisis, says Cameron is conjuring up "invisible bond vigilantes" who "don't exist." Who is the bond market really punishing? It's the countries that cut too fast, and so kill their economic growth. The last two nations to be down-graded were Ireland and Spain, who followed Cameron's script to the letter.

It turns out that cutting our deficit rapidly doesn't cause an increase in "confidence" and so save the economy. Professor Krugman mocks this idea by calling it "The Confidence Fairy," and goes through the historical record to show she doesn't exist. Cutting doesn't create fairy-magic. No: it has a very different effect.

Here's what we learned during the Great Depression, when our view of economics was revolutionized by John Maynard Keynes. In a recession, private individuals like you and me, perfectly sensibly, cut back our spending. We go out less, we buy less, we save more. This causes a huge fall in private demand, and with it a huge fall in economic activity. If, at the very same time, the government cuts back, then overall demand collapses, and a recession becomes a depression. That's why the government has to do something counter-intuitive. It has to borrow and spend more, to apply jump-leads to the economy. This prevents economic collapse. Instead of spending a fortune on

dealing with mass unemployment and economic break-down, with all the misery that causes, it spends the money on restoring growth. Keynes called it "the paradox of thrift": when the people spend less, the government has to spend more.

Wherever it has been tried, it has worked. Look at the last Great Depression. The Great Crash of 1929 was followed by a US President, Herbert Hoover, who did everything Cameron demands. He cut spending and paid off the debt. The recession grew and grew. Then Franklin Roosevelt was elected and listened to Keynes. He ramped up spending – and unemployment fell, and the economy swelled. Then in 1936 he started listening to the Cameron debt-shriekers of his day. The result? The economy collapsed again. It was only the gigantic spending of the Second World War that finally ended it.

It is working now. There are enough countries in the world trying enough different economic solutions that we examine them like laboratories. Which countries have come out of this recession fastest? They are the ones like South Korea, which have had by far the biggest stimulus packages, paid for with (yes) higher debt. Which countries have fallen furthest and shattered most severely? The ones that tried to pay down their debts immediately with huge cuts.

Indeed, there's an irony here. It turns out that if all you do is fixate on paying your deficit now now now, and so you smother your economic growth, you will end up not being able to pay your debts off anyway. That's what just happened to our nearest neighbor Ireland, may she rest in peace. And it's what has happened throughout British history. Professors Victoria Chick and Ann Pettifor conducted a detailed study of the last ten recessions, and they found that consistently "fiscal consolidation increases rather than reduces the level of public debt as a share of GDP." Think of it this way. It's as if tomorrow you became so panicked about your mortgage that you decided to pay it all off in one year, by ceasing to buy food and water. You get sick, and your house gets repossessed.

So debt isn't the problem. Debt is part of the cure. The facts suggest need to spend more, not less, to get the economy back to life – and pay back the debt in the good times, when we will be able to afford it.

I am not a doctrinaire defender of the last Labour government. I think Tony Blair should be in prison, and Gordon Brown will be damned by history for his role in deregulating the banks – the real cause of this crisis. But to claim that this crisis was caused by Labour "racking up debt" is simply false. When the Great Crash hit, Britain had the second-lowest debt in the G7 club of leading economies. To react to a recession by increasing spending, and so keeping the economy afloat, is the only rational response. The real criticism is that they didn't go anything like far enough, and now Ed Miliband's Labour Party is now too cowardly to defy the false conventional wisdom and make the case for fiscal stimulus, instead promising merely slower, smarter cuts.

The real reason why David Cameron is imposing these massive cuts has nothing to do with the national debt or the deficit. It is because he regards himself as, in his words, "the child of Thatcher", and he wants to pursue her agenda harder and faster than she ever dreamed. He can do the difficult job of selling that to the British people if he wishes – but he should stop doing it on the basis of a swollen, suppurating lie.

WALL

PLANNING

CONTRIBUTE YOUR
IDEAS & GET INVOLVED!

NEXT MEETING: TUE, 5pm, 26th UPSTAIRS

RANDOM

- * LUNCHTIME CONCERT
- * COOKING WORKSHOPS
(ANARCHIST TRAPOT).
- * RIB, NEE RED BOOKSHOP
BOOK FMR
- * ART EXHIBITION.

LEAVING

We must collectively rise to this drug policy challenge

Julian Astle, in his recent blogpost for the Daily Telegraph relates an anecdote which says much about the previously persistent prohibition of debate on drugs policy within the Liberal Democrats. He writes: "When the Lib Dem conference voted, in 1994, to establish a Royal Commission to look at the case for decriminalising cannabis, Paddy Ashdown was so exasperated... that he kicked over his chair and stormed off the conference stage."

One also hears tales of the dismay among the leadership when Liberal Democrat policy was again amended in 2002. That motion - which included a commitment to the legalisation of cannabis - was passed despite the whip ushering MPs into the hall to vote against, only for the party leader to essentially disown the policy and for it to be packed away in the box marked "political suicide".

It is now 2011, and it is time to leave those days behind and construct an argument for a new drugs policy. This time has to be different. This argument must sit well with our party from its roots to its highest branches of ministerial office, and must appeal to the majority of this nation's citizens and media. Only then will this vital issue attract the debate and attention that is required to tackle the many ills that drugs, and the prohibition and criminalisation of their use, have inflicted upon our society.

There has never been a better time to push for change. We are a party of government, in coalition with a Conservative party led by a man who knows the issues from his select committee experience and understands the need for reform. In addition to this recent events have concentrated minds on the opportunities available to young people, and the potential reasons for delinquency. In the days after the riots David Cameron announced he would review all policies. In the wake of the debate of the motion "protecting individuals and communities from drug harms" Liberal Democrats should apply pressure for him to review drug policy by accepting all of the motion's reasonable requests.

The Meat of the Motion

While the drug policy motions previously passed by conference could have been described as liberalising the law and tolerating drug use, this motion is targeted at finding out how we can best intervene to reduce harm to drug users, their families, and the communities they live in. In no way could it be described as "turning a blind eye" or endangering our children. Too many young people take drugs. Too many become addicts. Too many remain addicted and a burden to society. Passing this motion should be the first step to finding out how we can best prevent all these things happening, and make Britain a far more pleasant place to live.

The rest of this article is intended as an invitation to speak in the motion's support. There are so many issues that this motion touches upon that it would be impossible for me to do them justice in my seven minute proposing speech. Yet each one of these issues adds another blow which might help to break through Conservative resistance.

Cannabis regulation

I shall start with the issues surrounding the legal regulation of cannabis. Cannabis is not a harmless drug. The concerns about links to psychosis and schizophrenia have a strong foundation in scientific evidence. Currently though, the message about this risk is not being adequately delivered and the ability of dealers to distribute their product to vulnerable children is not being adequately challenged. If the state were to control and regulate the cannabis market then the model I favour would see cannabis sold to over-18s from pharmacists, but only after these individuals had been educated on the warning signs of psychosis and other harms. This model, rather than relying on illegality to send the message that cannabis is harmful, could ensure that message is delivered every time an individual intends to purchase the drug. Properly regulating the cannabis market should not be seen as a danger to mental health. Rather it is a step which could effectively promote awareness of psychosis and allow early intervention to protect individuals at risk.

Cannabis is also unique among prohibited drugs in that the vast majority of the cannabis available in the UK is also grown here. Many thousands of potential family homes have instead been converted into cannabis farms. These farms are frequently staffed by children specifically trafficked for the purpose from China or Vietnam. Illegal cannabis cultivation is an unpleasant business. State-regulated cultivation, distribution and sale could bring much needed jobs to local communities and the associated taxation could generate hundreds of millions, perhaps billions of pounds for the treasury. All we are asking is that models of legal regulation be investigated and the potential benefits and risks be seriously considered.

Decriminalisation

In calling for decriminalisation to also be seriously considered we are now able to point to the Portuguese experience where a peer-reviewed study has concluded that problematic drug use, drug-related harms and prison overcrowding have all reduced. It is also important to note that there has not been any increase in drug use relative to the country's neighbours. Portugal's reforms are a particularly important model given their ambition to direct users into treatment rather than merely not to prosecute. With large increases in people being treated, reforms have been so demonstrably successful that only fringe far-right politicians are calling for their reversal. Criminalising drug use again in Portugal is not a matter of political debate. It's simply not going to happen.

On top of the fact that decriminalisation has been successful in all these measures, it is also important to consider the

effects of a criminal record on otherwise law-abiding young people, the studies indicating no relation between toughness of sentences for possession and levels of drug use between countries, and also the impact on police-community relations of laws which over one third of the population have broken at some point in their lives.

Treatment

It is widely thought that the successes in Portugal might not have come about if they hadn't invested substantially in their treatment services at the same time. Leading the way in this area however is another relatively small European country, Switzerland, who were the first (since the British stopped doing it routinely) to adopt heroin maintenance prescribing as an additional treatment option for heroin addicts who have not responded adequately to methadone. Providing pharmaceutical heroin for consumption in a controlled clinical environment has been demonstrated to achieve far greater reductions in street heroin use and criminal activity than prescribing methadone in the many studies that have been conducted in a wide variety of countries. One of these studies was conducted in the UK and had equally encouraging results. If we were to roll out this practice more broadly, then we should be able to reduce acquisitive crime, drug-related deaths and the viability of heroin dealing. In Switzerland and The Netherlands, who have also adopted heroin maintenance clinics, the prevalence of heroin use is reducing rapidly. The reforms are popular too. Switzerland's approach to problem drug use has been consistently backed in referenda, most recently by a 2 to 1 majority in 2008.

Perhaps one of the greatest frustrations of reporting these drug policy successes is the fact that these countries had drug problems which were dwarfed by our own, but yet they recognised the urgent need to innovate and find more effective solutions. In contrast the UK has been stuck in the drug policy doldrums, paralysed by the fear of our reactionary tabloids. There was a sense in both Portugal and Switzerland that their drug problems were getting rapidly worse at the times when they chose to act though, and the recent riots in the UK have created a desire for bold action to avoid such things happening again.

Drug policy and the riots

On examination it is quite easy to see how drug policy may have been of central importance to the criminal culture which allowed the riots and looting to spread havoc in our towns and cities. For too many children the local drug-dealing gangster is the most wealthy and powerful role-model in the neighbourhood. Trying to challenge that wealth and power through enforcement is hugely expensive and scientific study shows increased enforcement is likely to increase, not decrease, violence in communities. If David Cameron is committed to "an all-out war on gangs and gang culture" then we have to persuade him that enforcement is not the only way to fight the war. To achieve the upper hand in the war on gangs (and also the war on drugs) the wise route is not to rush in all guns blazing, but might instead be to remove the source of wealth and power and place it in the careful hands of the state. The drugs market in the UK is likely to be at least £5bn annually. To win the war on gangs, serious consideration has to be given to cutting their funding. At least a funding cut that the British public might thank us for.

This is important

The passage of this motion could be important for the Liberal Democrats' electoral prospects, but it could also be hugely important to our nation's future and whatever indicators of economic health or of well-being we use to judge it. For the Conservatives to accept the motion's demands we have to reject repeated speeches on personal liberty and instead overwhelm them with evidence that their can be a better way. If we get the Conservatives on side then there opens up a genuine opportunity to change the course of world history. We could be the first major world power to address the UN and say that the drug control conventions need to be revised in order to protect those three things that the UN holds most dear: peace and security, development, and human rights. There are states in all corners of the globe that are suffering the overwhelming corruptive influence of the drug trade. Mexico's war on drugs is claiming tens of thousands of lives while rendering whole regions ungovernable, Afghanistan's economy is dominated by heroin when all around the world, countries could undermine the Taliban by confronting their addiction problems with a safe, domestically cultivated and manufactured alternative.

This motion is not about ending the war on drugs. No, it is about taking that war to the drugs themselves, and hounding them with the relentless application of evidenced policy until their negative impacts, and the negative impacts of the laws designed to combat them, have reached an equilibrium of minimum harm. If we fail to communicate these reforms properly now, another generation risks suffering for our repeated mistakes.

**RADICAL
SUMMER
SCHOOL
NOTES**



ORGANISATION

* TWO PEOPLE TO
CO-ORDINATE EACH DAY.

* ~~PR~~ - MAYBE ONE?

* MANAGER - TWO
PEOPLE OVERSEEING
EVERYTHING?

* ONE PERSON CO-ORDINATE
EVENTS + OTHER TASKS.

Ideas for march chants

Vick Cleggy you're a rat, never trust a
~~Liberal~~ Liberal Democrat. ← bigotry towards
United FU June 22 rats! Plot on!

June 22 United 22

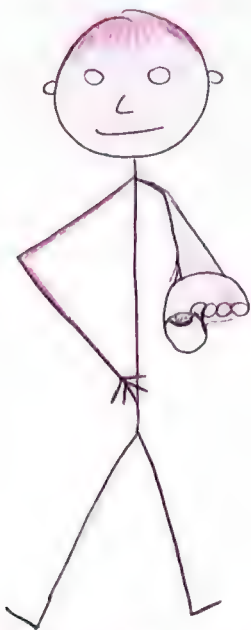
Nick Clegg's a filthy rat! Don't trust Liberal Democrats!
1, 2, 3, 4 we demand Muscatelli out the door

No one's quite as smelly as Brian Muscatelli. Thanks Joss!

~~Bye bye~~ If you want to sell out to the people in power
You can join Muscatelli in his ivory tower.

Ideas for march placards

MEDIA



NEEDS YOU!

Name	Number/ Email	Skill
Cairsti		FCI / Private Investigative Research
Suzi		Media, teaching, marketing, German, twitter music, writing.
ALISTAIR		COMPUTERS MARKETING SOCIAL MEDIA
Heather		Photos.

The biggest lie in British politics

British politics today is dominated by a lie. This lie is making it significantly more likely you will lose your job, your business, or your home. The lie gives a false explanation for how we came to be in this crisis, and prescribes a medicine that will worsen our disease. Yet it is hardly being challenged – except by some of the world's most distinguished Nobel Prize winning economists.

Here's the lie. We are in a debt crisis. Our national debt is dangerously and historically high. We are being threatened by the international bond markets. The way out is to eradicate our deficit rapidly. Only that will restore "confidence", and therefore economic growth. Every step of this program is false, and endangers you.

Let's start with a fact that should be on billboards across the land. As a proportion of GDP, Britain's national debt has been higher than it is now for 200 of the past 250 years. Read that sentence again. Check it on any graph by any historian. Since 1750, there have only been two brief 30-year periods when our debt has been lower than it is now. So we can afford to run a deficit, if that has a positive effect – which we'll get to in a minute. If we are "bust" today, as George Osborne has claimed, then we have almost always been bust. We were bust when we pioneered the Industrial Revolution. We were bust when we ruled a quarter of the world. We were bust when we beat the Nazis. We were bust when we built the NHS. Or is it George Osborne's economics that are bust?

Our debt is not high by historical standards, and it is not high by international standards. For example, Japan's national debt is three times bigger than ours, and they are still borrowing at good rates.

David Cameron claims that, despite these facts, they need to cut our deficit by slashing our spending because the bond markets demand it. If they do not obey, then our national credit rating will be downgraded, and we will have to pay much higher interest on our loans. But here's the flaw in that plan. That's not what the bond markets say. Not at all. Professor Paul Krugman, the Nobel Prize-winning economist whose predictions have consistently proved right through this crisis, says Cameron is conjuring up "invisible bond vigilantes" who "don't exist." Who is the bond market really punishing? It's the countries that cut too fast, and so kill their economic growth. The last two nations to be down-graded were Ireland and Spain, who followed Cameron's script to the letter.

It turns out that cutting our deficit rapidly doesn't cause an increase in "confidence" and so save the economy. Professor Krugman mocks this idea by calling it "The Confidence Fairy," and goes through the historical record to show she doesn't exist. Cutting doesn't create fairy-magic. No: it has a very different effect.

Here's what we learned during the Great Depression, when our view of economics was revolutionized by John Maynard Keynes. In a recession, private individuals like you and me, perfectly sensibly, cut back our spending. We go out less, we buy less, we save more. This causes a huge fall in private demand, and with it a huge fall in economic activity. If, at the very same time, the government cuts back, then overall demand collapses, and a recession becomes a depression. That's why the government has to do something counter-intuitive. It has to borrow and spend more, to apply jump-leads to the economy. This prevents economic collapse. Instead of spending a fortune on

dealing with mass unemployment and economic break-down, with all the misery that causes, it spends the money on restoring growth. Keynes called it "the paradox of thrift": when the people spend less, the government has to spend more.

Wherever it has been tried, it has worked. Look at the last Great Depression. The Great Crash of 1929 was followed by a US President, Herbert Hoover, who did everything Cameron demands. He cut spending and paid off the debt. The recession grew and grew. Then Franklin Roosevelt was elected and listened to Keynes. He ramped up spending – and unemployment fell, and the economy swelled. Then in 1936 he started listening to the Cameron debt-shriekers of his day. The result? The economy collapsed again. It was only the gigantic spending of the Second World War that finally ended it.

It is working now. There are enough countries in the world trying enough different economic solutions that we examine them like laboratories. Which countries have come out of this recession fastest? They are the ones like South Korea, which have had by far the biggest stimulus packages, paid for with (yes) higher debt. Which countries have fallen furthest and shattered most severely? The ones that tried to pay down their debts immediately with huge cuts.

Indeed, there's an irony here. It turns out that if all you do is fixate on paying your deficit now now, and so you smother your economic growth, you will end up not being able to pay your debts off anyway. That's what just happened to our nearest neighbor Ireland, may she rest in peace. And it's what has happened throughout British history. Professors Victoria Chick and Ann Pettifor conducted a detailed study of the last ten recessions, and they found that consistently "fiscal consolidation increases rather than reduces the level of public debt as a share of GDP." Think of it this way. It's as if tomorrow you became so panicked about your mortgage that you decided to pay it all off in one year, by ceasing to buy food and water. You get sick, and your house gets repossessed.

So debt isn't the problem. Debt is part of the cure. The facts suggest need to spend more, not less, to get the economy back to life – and pay back the debt in the good times, when we will be able to afford it.

I am not a doctrinaire defender of the last Labour government. I think Tony Blair should be in prison, and Gordon Brown will be damned by history for his role in deregulating the banks – the real cause of this crisis. But to claim that this crisis was caused by Labour "racking up debt" is simply false. When the Great Crash hit, Britain had the second-lowest debt in the G7 club of leading economies. To react to a recession by increasing spending, and so keeping the economy afloat, is the only rational response. The real criticism is that they didn't go anything like far enough, and now Ed Miliband's Labour Party is now too cowardly to defy the false conventional wisdom and make the case for fiscal stimulus, instead promising merely slower, smarter cuts.

The real reason why David Cameron is imposing these massive cuts has nothing to do with the national debt or the deficit. It is because he regards himself as, in his words, "the child of Thatcher", and he wants to pursue her agenda harder and faster than she ever dreamed. He can do the difficult job of selling that to the British people if he wishes – but he should stop doing it on the basis of a swollen, suppurating lie.

WALL

PLANNING

CONTRIBUTE YOUR
IDEAS & GET INVOLVED!

NEXT MEETING: Tue, Sep, 26th 6:30pm

RANDOM

- * LUNCHTIME CONCERT
- * COOKING WORKSHOPS
(ANARCHIST TEAPOT).
- * RIB, NEED RED BOOKSHOP
BOOK FMR
- * ART EXHIBITION.

LEAVING

We must collectively rise to this drug policy challenge

Julian Astle, in his recent blogpost for the Daily Telegraph relates an anecdote which says much about the previously persistent prohibition of debate on drugs policy within the Liberal Democrats. He writes: "When the Lib Dem conference voted, in 1994, to establish a Royal Commission to look at the case for decriminalising cannabis, Paddy Ashdown was so exasperated... that he kicked over his chair and stormed off the conference stage."

One also hears tales of the dismay among the leadership when Liberal Democrat policy was again amended in 2002. That motion - which included a commitment to the legalisation of cannabis - was passed despite the whip ushering MPs into the hall to vote against, only for the party leader to essentially disown the policy and for it to be packed away in the box marked "political suicide".

It is now 2011, and it is time to leave those days behind and construct an argument for a new drugs policy. This time has to be different. This argument must sit well with our party from its roots to its highest branches of ministerial office, and must appeal to the majority of this nation's citizens and media. Only then will this vital issue attract the debate and attention that is required to tackle the many ills that drugs, and the prohibition and criminalisation of their use, have inflicted upon our society.

There has never been a better time to push for change. We are a party of government, in coalition with a Conservative party led by a man who knows the issues from his select committee experience and understands the need for reform. In addition to this recent events have concentrated minds on the opportunities available to young people, and the potential reasons for delinquency, in the days after the riots David Cameron announced he would review all policies. In the wake of the debate of the motion "protecting individuals and communities from drug harms" Liberal Democrats should apply pressure for him to review drug policy by accepting all of the motion's reasonable requests.

The Moral of the Motion

While the drug policy motions previously passed by conference could have been described as liberalising the law and tolerating drug use, this motion is targeted at finding out how we can best intervene to reduce harm to drug users, their families, and the communities they live in. In no way could it be described as "turning a blind eye" or endangering our children. Too many young people take drugs. Too many become addicts. Too many remain addicted and a burden to society. Passing this motion should be the first step to finding out how we can best prevent all these things happening, and make Britain a far more pleasant place to live.

The rest of this article is intended as an invitation to speak in the motion's support. There are so many issues that this motion touches upon that it would be impossible for me to do them justice in my seven minute proposing speech. Yet each one of these issues adds another blow which might help to break through Conservative resistance.

Cannabis regulation

I shall start with the issues surrounding the legal regulation of cannabis. Cannabis is not a harmless drug. The concerns about links to psychosis and schizophrenia have a strong foundation in scientific evidence. Currently though, the message about this risk is not being adequately delivered and the ability of dealers to distribute their product to vulnerable children is not being adequately challenged. If the state were to control and regulate the cannabis market then the model I favour would see cannabis sold to over-18s from pharmacists, but only after these individuals had been educated on the warning signs of psychosis and other harms. This model, rather than relying on illegality to send the message that cannabis is harmful, could ensure that message is delivered every time an individual intends to purchase the drug. Properly regulating the cannabis market should not be seen as a danger to mental health. Rather it is a step which could effectively promote awareness of psychosis and allow early intervention to protect individuals at risk.

Cannabis is also unique among prohibited drugs in that the vast majority of the cannabis available in the UK is also grown here. Many thousands of potential family homes have instead been converted into cannabis farms. These farms are frequently staffed by children specifically trafficked for the purpose from China or Vietnam. Illegal cannabis cultivation is an unpleasant business. State-regulated cultivation, distribution and sale could bring much needed jobs to local communities and the associated taxation could generate hundreds of millions, perhaps billions of pounds for the treasury. All we are asking is that models of legal regulation be investigated and the potential benefits and risks be seriously considered.

Decriminalisation

In calling for decriminalisation to also be seriously considered we are now able to point to the Portuguese experience where a peer-reviewed study has concluded that problematic drug use, drug-related harms and prison overcrowding have all reduced. It is also important to note that there has not been any increase in drug use relative to the country's neighbours. Portugal's reforms are a particularly important model given their ambition to direct users into treatment rather than merely not to prosecute. With large increases in people being treated, reforms have been so demonstrably successful that only fringe far-right politicians are calling for their reversal. Criminalising drug use again in Portugal is not a matter of political debate. It's simply not going to happen.

On top of the fact that decriminalisation has been successful in all these measures, it is also important to consider the

effects of a criminal record on otherwise law-abiding young people, the studies indicating no relation between toughness of sentences for possession and levels of drug use between countries, and also the impact on police-community relations of laws which over one third of the population have broken at some point in their lives.

Treatment

It is widely thought that the successes in Portugal might not have come about if they hadn't invested substantially in their treatment services at the same time. Leading the way in this area however is another relatively small European country, Switzerland, who were the first (since the British stopped doing it routinely) to adopt heroin maintenance prescribing as an additional treatment option for heroin addicts who have not responded adequately to methadone. Providing pharmaceutical heroin for consumption in a controlled clinical environment has been demonstrated to achieve far greater reductions in street heroin use and criminal activity than prescribing methadone in the many studies that have been conducted in a wide variety of countries. One of these studies was conducted in the UK and had equally encouraging results. If we were to roll out this practice more broadly, then we should be able to reduce acquisitive crime, drug-related deaths and the viability of heroin dealing. In Switzerland and The Netherlands, who have also adopted heroin maintenance clinics, the prevalence of heroin use is reducing rapidly. The reforms are popular too. Switzerland's approach to problem drug use has been consistently backed in referenda, most recently by a 2 to 1 majority in 2008.

Perhaps one of the greatest frustrations of reporting these drug policy successes is the fact that these countries had drug problems which were dwarfed by our own, but yet they recognised the urgent need to innovate and find more effective solutions. In contrast the UK has been stuck in the drug policy doldrums, paralysed by the fear of our reactionary tabloids. There was a sense in both Portugal and Switzerland that their drug problems were getting rapidly worse at the times when they chose to act though, and the recent riots in the UK have created a desire for bold action to avoid such things happening again.

Drug policy and the riots

On examination it is quite easy to see how drug policy may have been of central importance to the criminal culture which allowed the riots and looting to spread havoc in our towns and cities. For too many children the local drug-dealing gangster is the most wealthy and powerful role-model in the neighbourhood. Trying to challenge that wealth and power through enforcement is hugely expensive and scientific study shows increased enforcement is likely to increase, not decrease, violence in communities. If David Cameron is committed to "an all-out war on gangs and gang culture" then we have to persuade him that enforcement is not the only way to fight the war. To achieve the upper hand in the war on gangs (and also the war on drugs) the wise route is not to rush in all guns blazing, but might instead be to remove the source of wealth and power and place it in the careful hands of the state. The drugs market in the UK is likely to be at least £5bn annually. To win the war on gangs, serious consideration has to be given to cutting their funding. At last a funding cut that the British public might thank us for.

This is important

The passage of this motion could be important for the Liberal Democrats' electoral prospects, but it could also be hugely important to our nation's future and whatever indicators of economic health or of well-being we use to judge it. For the Conservatives to accept the motion's demands we have to reject repeated speeches on personal liberty and instead overwhelm them with evidence that there can be a better way. If we get the Conservatives on side then there opens up a genuine opportunity to change the course of world history. We could be the first major world power to address the UN and say that the drug control conventions need to be revised in order to protect those three things that the UN holds most dear: peace and security, development, and human rights. There are states in all corners of the globe that are suffering the overwhelming corruptive influence of the drug trade. Mexico's war on drugs is claiming tens of thousands of lives while rendering whole regions ungovernable, Afghanistan's economy is dominated by heroin when all around the world, countries could undermine the Taliban by confronting their addiction problems with a safe, domestically cultivated and manufactured alternative.

This motion is not about ending the war on drugs. No, it is about taking that war to the drugs themselves, and hounding them with the relentless application of evidenced policy until their negative impacts, and the negative impacts of the laws designed to combat them, have reached an equilibrium of minimum harm. If we fail to communicate these reforms properly now, another generation risks suffering for our repeated mistakes.

RADICAL
SUMMER
SCHOOL
NOTES



ORGANISATION

- * TWO PEOPLE TO CO-ORDINATE EACH DAY.
- * ~~PR~~ - MAYBE ONE?
- * MANAGER - TWO PEOPLE OVERSEEING EVERYTHING?
- * ONE PERSON CO-ORDINATE EVENTS + OTHER TASKS.

1. CLASS, ECONOMICS + POVERTY

- * GREG PILLIG.
- * MARXISM 4 DUMMIES
- * IDEOLOGY DEBATE
- * GU LEFT LAW SOC - UNIC
- * GMB. - PRECARIOUS
- * CHRIS-OWEN JONES.
- * DAVID HARVEY.
- * ANDY WIGHTMAN

2. ACTIVISM DAY

* WIKI SCOTTISH

* JOHN PILGER; "PALESTINE IS STILL THE ISSUE"

* ATTITUDES TO VIOLENCE

* "HOW TO DO AN OCCUPATION?"

* LEGAL RIGHTS.

* WALTON PATLAND.

* STOKES CROFT.

* DIGITAL WORKSHOP
(ALI D.)

* ALTERNATIVE MEDIA. PK.
MEDIA WORKSHOP.

3. OPPRESSED GROUPS.

(GENDER, DISABILITY, RACE,
COMMUNITY).

* FEMINIST LIT.

* TRANS 101.

* QUEER TEA PARTY.

* INFO ABOUT AIDS
BLACK TRIANGLE
* CRUTCH COLLECTIVE.

* SIGN LANG CLASS.

* SEX ED. (CHAK. C.)
GOOD SEX, GOOD CONSID
PTO.

4. GREEN DAY.

* BIKE REPAIR.

- Rich can teach Bike Repair

* CLIMATE CHANGE
SEMINAR.

* SCIENCE OF CC-
SCIENCE CENTRE / GU
SCIENTISTS.

* GEORGE MONBIOT?

* ABBEY MILDEN.

* ~~BRAND~~ AGE OF STUPID,
JUST DO IT.

S. EDUCATION + CREATIVITY

* FESTIVAL PERFORMERS.

* THEATRE OF THE OPPRESSED

* WRITING WORKSHOP LIZ L.
LOU.N.

* ART " (OPEN)
TRONGATE 101.

* ~~WOMEN~~ FAMOUS
WRITERS

* PHLOF EDU
- DICK GAUGHAN.

* "LITTLE HETH"

* "CUT" EU. SOC. "CUT 4 CUB
PTO.

*COMEDY.

*THE REAL SOCIAL
NETWORK.

*CLOWN WORKSHOP.

*UNITY.

*GRAHAM CAMPBELL.

"LAST SUPPER"
(a vegan feast!)

Speeches on the porch as
we depart.

Symbolic closing of
door - a liberal arts school
perhaps? (would show that
the struggle continues)

LIZ LOCKHEAD TO
DO A VICTORY POEM?
HELLS YEAH! ↗

RADICAL

SUMMER

DOOR DUTY:

The most fun you will ever have, guaranteed.

Help the occupation: sign up over there.

LIAR!

It is fun.
but "most
fun..."
"guaranteed"
= LIE.

↑
I do believe it.

WAS SOFCAS.
THIS WRITTEN BY A COMPUTER.
IT'S AN HYPERBOLE!

It is well known that food tastes better if you
made it yourself.

THE KITCHEN CREW
WANTS YOU

Sign up on the rota

↓ below ↓

WE ALSO !
NEED YOU TO
HELP CLEAN WA


- Wash dishes
- Clean surfaces
- Sweep floors

in the main room +
the kitchen!
AFTER EVERY MEAL!!!!

SLEEPING
on the
FIRST
FLOOR
ONLY

HELLO! THE
FREE HETHERINGTON
IS A GIFT ECONOMY
AND RUNS (ALMOST) ENTIRELY ON
DONATIONS.
ALL CONTRIBUTIONS
ARE WELCOME! ☺

OCCUPATION MEETINGS

- MON 5-7 PM
 - WED 5-7 PM
 - ~~SAT 3-5 PM~~
- 

EVENING MEAL

- 7 PM^{ish} DAILY

BRANDING MOCK-UP

(events, times etc. are for
purpose of mock-up only
-all events /dates TBC)

Wednesday 24th August

ACTIVISM

- 9:00 Occupation 101
a guide to making his occupation
- 11:00 Radical War: Rights
legal workshop on activists' rights
- 12:00 Alternative Media
an activist's guide to exploiting the media
- 1:00 Lunch break
catering provided by Ann Hollingdale
- 3:00 Closing Workshop
with Ann Hollingdale
- 5:00 South African Activism
with Andrew Rothwell
- 7:00 Dinner
catering provided by Ann Hollingdale
- 9:00 John Pilger
talk on South African Activism

PLUS RADICAL BOOK FAIR ALL DAY!

Friday 26th August

CREATIVITY

- 9:00 'Little Hellingham'
- 11:00 Writing Workshop
- 13:00 Lunch
- 15:00 The Real Social Network
- 17:00 Dinner
- 19:00 Theatre of the Oppressed
- 21:00 Rich Goughlin

Thursday 25th August

CLIMATE

- 9:00 Bike Repair
small, quick, no cost!
- 11:00 Climate Change Science
discussion and feedback on climate
- 13:00 Lunch break
catering provided by Ann Hollingdale
- 15:00 Science of Climate Change
for activists' action
- 17:00 Dinner
catering provided by Ann Hollingdale
- 19:10 George Monbiot
talk on climate change
- 21:00 Age of Stupid
film: The climate change